FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXII. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 11, 1840. [NO. 1188]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE.

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

Notice.

THE Subscriber having, at the March Term, 1840, qualified as Administrator upon the Estate of the late Barnum Beach, hereby notifies all persons having claims to bring them forward within the time prescribed by law, and proved according to law; upon failure to do so, this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

Those who are indebted to said Estate are requested to come forward and pay the same immediately.

JOHN H. COOK, *Adm'r.*

Further Notice.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of April, 1840, at the Store on Green street lately occupied by the deceased, I shall offer for sale, at Auction, all the Stock in trade, consisting of an extensive assortment of

Boots and Shoes.

Sole, Upper and Skirting Leather, Calf, Morocco and Seal Skins, Shoe Thread, Blacking, Varnish, Lasts, &c. &c. Also, at the same time the Store House will be either sold or rented for one year.

At the Dwelling House, on Saturday the 4th April, the Household and Kitchen FURNITURE, together with other articles of personal property, among which are two Cows and Calves, &c.

JOHN H. COOK, *Adm'r.*

Fayetteville, March 3, 1840. 87-3w

Life of Gen. Harrison,

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Nicholas Nickleby.

A NEW SUPPLY, just received. Also, Holland's Van Buren; Mammon, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

For Sale or Hire.

I SHALL offer for sale at Rockingham, on Tuesday the 17th inst., (it being Superior Court week) my man ESSEX. His moral character is hardly surpassed by any of his color, and he is sound and healthy, about 33 or 34 years of age, and would not now be offered for sale but for my peculiar situation in regard to him.

Terms.—One-third cash; on balance a credit of 12 and 18 months;—bond and security. Should I fail to sell, he will be hired till December 25 1840.

J. D. CLANCY.

March 3 1840. 87tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber cautions all persons against employing or making any contracts, or having any dealings, with his son THOMAS, as the Law will be strictly enforced against any person who may have any such dealings with him. My reason for this notice is, that persons are in the habit of seducing him away from me, to ride races, &c.

THOMAS GRIMES.

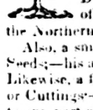
Fayetteville, Feb. 29. 1840. 87-4w

Notice.

THAT on the 26th day of January last, the Subscriber lost his POCKET BOOK, between Stafford Gibson's and the South Carolina line, on or near the Stage Road, containing the following Notes: One on John K. Gibson for Ninety Dollars, payable to Thomas Watson, dated the 1st day of January, 1840, due one day after date; one on James Watson for Twenty Dollars, payable to Thomas Watson, dated the 15th November, 1838 due one day after date; one other on Jerry Baker and Richard Dockins for Twelve Dollars and Fifty Cents, payable to James Watson, date not recollected; due the 1st day of January, 1840, with interest from its date, with a credit of Ten Dollars the 15th November, 1839. I forewarn all persons from trading for said Notes, and the persons by whom they are made payable from paying them to any person but myself.

THOMAS WATSON.

February 21, 1840. 87-3wpd



JOHN HOPKINS offers for sale his splendid and new variety of DAHLIAS, grown by himself last year, of 200 different shades and colors, at half the Northern prices.

Also, a small assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds;—his assortment of Peas is of superior quality. Likewise, a few thousand Morus Multicaulis Trees, or Cuttings—all of which can be packed and sent to any part of the State.

Address, JOHN HOPKINS,
North st., Fayetteville.

February 25 1840. 86-3w

For Sale,

150 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME,
12 ditto Roman Cement and Water Lime,
6 tons Calcined Plaster, in casks,
6 casks Rotten Plaster, for Manure,
50,000 Brick,
200 bushels Hair for Plastering,
5000 Laths,—all of which I will sell low for Cash. Call on the subscriber, three doors South of the Market House, Fayetteville.

J. E. PATTERSON.

February 25. 1840. 86-6w

☞ I am also prepared to do any job of Brick Work or Plastering, at the shortest notice.

J. E. P.

$100 Reward.

I WILL give $100 for the apprehension of Benj. F. Moody and Anderson Moody, and a Dark Chesnut Sorrel Stallion. My stable was broke open on the night of the 10th inst. by the Moodys, and my horse taken. I will give the above reward for their arrest and the recovery of the horse. The horse is a dark chesnut sorrel stallion, 15½ hands high, 8 years old, without white except the left hind foot; when taken was shod all round with steel shoes, with 8 nails in a shoe. He is a horse of fine appearance, fine long head with large eyes, neck very fine, round bodied—and well turned. I followed the Moodys to Chatham and Moore counties, but failed in getting hold of them. They have a large connexion in that section of country and probably will remain there for some time. I heard while in pursuit of them, that they alledge that they had a claim to the horse and I refused to give him up, and they took him by force. This notice is to forwarn all persons from trading for the horse or harbouring the said Moodys, as I am determined to put the law in force against all such persons. I will give 50 dollars to any person that will get the horse and deliver him to me at this place, or secure him so I can get him. The horse is known by the name of Sergeant McDonald or the Moody horse. And I will give 50 dollars for the arrest of the Moodys so they can be brought to justice. Any information concerning them will be thankfully received.

JOSEPH McDOWELL.

Rutherfordton, Feb. 22, 1840, 87-3t.

IMPORTED FLATTERER.

THIS splendid English Race Horse has been transferred to, and will make the ensuing season at, Warrenton race-course, in Warren county, N. C., at $50 the season, and $1 to the groom;—under the management of

THOMAS W. RAINEY.

February 15, 1840. 85-4wpd

BARK!

THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

March 20, 1839. 37tf

New Orleans Molasses.

50 BARRELS prime N. Orleans MOLASSES,
7 hhds. do do ditto,
For sale by C. T. HAIGH.

Feb. 12, 1840. 84tf

Red Clover Seed,

FOR sale by JOHN HUSKE & SON.

February 11, 1840. 84-tf.

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving, by Steamers Cotton Plant and Henrietta, my entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:

700 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
200 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
20 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugars,
2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump do,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 Nova Scotia Grind Stones,
200 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 do. Upper ditto,

Blacksmith's Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers, &c., together with every other article which constitutes a *well assorted* Stock of Goods for the approaching Season,—all of which will be sold very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to prompt customers only.

C. J. ORRELL.

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Nov. 2, 1839. 70tf

P. S.—Country Merchants will find my Stock worthy their examination. C. J. O.

Received per Henrietta,

100 BOXES RAISINS, in fine order,
50 half boxes do. do do,
For sale at low prices in lots.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Jan. 25, 1840. 82tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will give prompt attention to the collection of all arrears of pension, and remit as directed. Will also furnish printed forms to such as desire them,—free of charge.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18 1840. 85-4w

Received per Steam Boats,

30 HHDS. prime Cuba MOLASSES,
10 hhds. do N. O. SUGAR,
250 bushels planting IRISH POTATOES.
For sale by SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Feb. 17, 1840. 85tf

For Sale,

A NEW FOUR HORSE WAGON, heavy ironed, made to order in the best manner, and of first rate materials and workmanship. Orders received for Waggons, and executed at short notice.

Apply to JAS. MARTINE.
Hay street, near the Post Office.

February 25 1840. 86-4w

Gray's Ointment,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Boils, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

B. E. DOLLARHIDE

WILL sell or lease 3000 acres of choice Mississippi LANDS. The lands are situated between latitudes 32 and 33, and in the counties of Choctaw, Winston, Kemper, Nashoba, Holmes and Washington. He has selected these lands, and now offers them upon the terms hereinafter mentioned. They constitute a body of lands not surpassed by any in the State of Mississippi, either in point of health, fertility, or beauty of surface.

TERMS.

Being desirous of having these lands put in cultivation as soon as practicable, he offers them to those who may be desirous of opening cotton plantations, upon the following terms and conditions:

He will give the use of either of the tracts lying in the counties of Choctaw, Winston, Kemper, Nashoba and Holmes, to any one who will settle thereon, for the term of three years gratis, and restricting the tenant to a quantity of land not less than ten acres to be put under cultivation.

At the end of three years, if the occupant desires to purchase, he may have the option to do so at a fair valuation of the land; if not, he will pay for a cotton gin, should one be erected on the place, at a fair valuation.

The tract of land lying in Washington county, is situated on a Bayou, known as Musketoe lake, one mile west of the Yazoo river, and a few miles above the head of Honey Island, and within one mile of a landing on the Yazoo river, called Sims' landing. This tract contains 640 acres and is alluvial soil, and entirely free from overflow. This tract is not surpassed by any in the known world, either in point of soil or convenience to navigation. The principal growth is box-elder, large grape vine, dogwood and large cane; lands of the same quality and in the same neighborhood have sold, unimproved, for thirty dollars per acre. He will, to any slave-owner who will place on this tract of land any number of hands, pay one half of the cash valuation for said slaves, and receive from the owner of such slaves one half of the valuation for the tract of land; and in case the value of the slaves shall amount to more than the value of the land he will pay the difference; and if the value of the tract of land shall amount to more than the value of the slaves, he will place the overplus at interest for any period of time to suit the purchaser, should he wish to borrow it—the interest being annually paid—thus making each party the joint owner in the whole estate for the space of six years or more, as may be agreed upon; and at the end of the partnership, one of the partners may set a value upon the whole estate, which value the other shall give or take.

On either of the above mentioned propositions, he will permit to be opened, plantations on these valuable cotton lands, or he will dispose of them to suit purchasers, at the most moderate prices. Persons desirous of making proposals under the foregoing propositions will please address me at Clinton, Green county, Alabama.

January 1, 1840. 86-5wpd.

THE Subscriber has just received from the Lincolnton Mills, a large assortment of

Fine Ruled Foolscap PAPER,
Do. unruled do. ditto,
Com. ruled do. ditto, at $1 50 pr. rm.
Fine ruled Letter ditto,
Large size Wrapping ditto,
Com. size do. ditto,
Also, Post Office Wrapping ditto,

All is offered low;—the Subscriber having been appointed agent of Messrs. G. & D. Mosteller, of Lincolnton, will keep a supply of the above on hand.—Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call.

A. W. STEEL.

January 25, 1840. 82 2m

Received per Cotton Plant,

3 HHDS. prime Porto Rico SUGAR,
20 casks Cheese,
10 half and qr. bbls. No. 1 Mackerel,
10 barrels No. 3 ditto.
For sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST.

January 16, 1840. 81tf

Land for Sale.

THE LAND belonging to the heirs of Thomas Hadley, dec'd, is offered for SALE. It lies in the County of Cumberland, on the River Road, six miles above the Clarendon Bridge, and contains between 700 and 800 acres. It is well timbered. A very small proportion of the Land has been cleared. As to soil, it is not surpassed in fertility by any in the aforesaid county. It is first rate Corn and Cotton Land. Also, another piece within 3 miles of the Bridge, containing between 40 and 50 acres. Also, an improved LOT of ground in the town of Fayetteville. The several pieces of Land will be shown to those who wish to purchase, by those who live on and near the said Land. Those wishing to purchase, will please to address a line to the subscriber at Stantonsburg, containing their propositions, which will be promptly attended to.

THOMAS HADLEY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1839. 63-3t.

Stop the Villains!

I WILL give a reward of Fifty Dollars, and pay all reasonable expenses, for the securing and delivering to me a Negro Boy named PRINCE, belonging to the Estate of Luke Russell, deceased.—Said negro was decoyed and stolen from the plantation of said deceased, on Flat Swamp, in Craven county, on the night of the 10th inst. by two men, supposed to be John and Samuel Smith, which men were engaged in stealing a free negro girl from this county last Summer. They had a covered cart, sorrel Horse, with his tail cut short, white in his face, and several white feet.

Prince is sixteen years old, has a scar on his breast, and one over or near one of his eyes, not recollected which large front teeth, one of the upper ones a little decayed, whites of his eyes show consideraably, one of his knees bends in a little, he stoops forward when walking, is slim built, dark complected or black, and had on when he was taken away, white yarn homespun clothes, patched. He is an intelligent boy, and if questioned, can give all the information that would be necessary to the detection of the villains.

JOHN T. LANE,
Executor of L. Russell.

Newbern, N. C., Feb. 13, 1840. 85-4w

Davies' Mathematics,

DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.

THE attention of Teachers and all others engaged in the promotion of thorough education, is invited to the examination of the following text books in Mathematics, by Professor Charles Davies

1. Davies' Mental and Practical Arithmetic.—Key to Davies' Arithmetic for Teachers.
2. Davies' First Lessons in Geometry.
3. Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
4. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
5. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
6. Davies' Elements of Surveying.
7. Davies' Analytical Geometry.
8. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
9. Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.
10. Davies' Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY on the 1st of October, 1839 two negro men, one belonging to each of the undersigned, named

SANDY and ALFRED.

SANDY is a black fellow about 6 feet high, 22 years of age, the right knee considerably knock-kneed, has a bare tooth out, down look, rather spare for one of his height. Among his clothes were a straw hat and brown homespun coat.

ALFRED is a bright mulatto, 18 years of age, 6 feet high, fine looking fellow, very straight, smiles when spoken to, and is apt to put his hand to his right ear when spoken to.

They were raised by the subscribers, and it is feared that they have been kidnapped or assisted away.

The above reward, or $50 for either, will be paid for their delivery, or for their confinement in any Jail so that we may get them again, or a reasonable reward for any information that may lead to their recovery. A reward of $100 will be paid for proof sufficient to convict of their being harbored or assisted away.

ARCH'D McEACHERN,
JOHN GILCHRIST.

Randalsville P. O., Robeson county, N. C., 82-4f
November 27, 1839.

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

May, 1839.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public from the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted; hence arise Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpor or relaxed and irregular state of the Bowels. These disorders neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by medicines that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, vigor and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with suitable directions accompanying each box. They are known by him as the composition of an eminent Physician, who has successfully studied and treated bilious complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Sole Agent.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840. 83tf

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the South Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for biliary attacks that I ever have used. I have also in my circuits frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy benefit. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1840.

"SOUTH CALHOUN."—A northern paper, in estimating the vote on the Presidential question, puts down South Carolina as 10 votes for Van Buren from "South *Calhoun*." A very appropriate name for South Carolina heretofore; though it appears that she means to assert her independence hereafter.

The Editor of the Raleigh Standard appears to be disposed to drop the subject of his sale of a negro under false pretences, since he finds that every fact we stated in regard to the transaction is affirmed by the purchaser. We have no wish to press it further,—at least until his next attempt to slander Gen. Harrison.

"How this world is given to lying."—The Raleigh Standard says, "it is confidently believed that Virginia will carry Martin Van Buren by $10 000 majority. We think this, though very handsome, is somewhat short of the majority he will obtain in N. Carolina."!!!!

MORE SLANDERS.—The last Standard copies from the American Statesman, under the head "Facts," an article, containing more falsehoods than we ever recollect to have seen brought within the same compass. They are as follows:

1. That Gen. Harrison is an abolitionist. 2. That he is the candidate of the abolition party. 3. That he was a supporter of the Sedition Law and black cockade administration. 4. That he is in favor of Internal Improvements. 5. That he is in favor of a high protective Tariff, and declared that he would only modify and repeal it "when the streets of Norfolk and Charleston shall be covered with grass."—6. That he is a Federalist. 7. That he recognizes the power of Congress over the question of slavery. 8. That he voted to sell white men for debt.

With the exception of the 4th, (and in that his opinions were like Van Buren's,) the other assertions made by the Statesman and Standard, are vile falsehoods and slanders. We have published the evidence on all these points, and it is needless now to repeat it. The Standard has suppressed that evidence, and depends upon assertion, unsupported by, and in defiance of, evidence, to fasten its base charges on the old hero and statesman.

THE LATEST SLANDER.—The Tory papers have got upon a new scent. They have *forged a letter*, and put Gen. Harrison's name to it, asserting that at the age of 18 he became a member of an abolition society at Richmond, Va. Now we aver that we have seen a letter from Gen. Harrison himself, in which he declares emphatically, *that he neither is now, nor ever has been*, a member of an abolition society. And moreover, it is a fact stated in his biography, and susceptible of proof, that he was not in Richmond at the age of 18, but in Philadelphia, pursuing the study of medicine.

This is a remarkable story for those Tory papers who have pleaded the Statute of Limitations in Judge Saunders's case. They contended that Saunders was guiltless of any criminal intention in presenting an abolition memorial in 1827, because it was 13 years ago; but it is a horrid crime in Harrison *fifty years ago!* Oh consistency! But the pretended letter is a forgery.

Go on, Messrs. Tories! You are doing all you can to elect Harrison. The people will track you; they will find out the falsehoods you are daily uttering against the old patriot, and they will reward you.

"Daniel Webster's Opinion of Harrison."—A paragraph under this caption has been going the rounds of the Tory press for some weeks. In our last we copied from the National Intelligencer Mr. Webster's explicit denial of its truth. He pronounced it an unqualified falsehood. Does this stop its circulation? By no means. It will have a far more extensive run in consequence of its being branded as false. The last Raleigh Standard, (which had unquestionably seen Mr. Webster's denial,) publishes the lie without the contradiction. The other papers will follow.

Gen. Harrison and Mr. Van Buren on Slavery.—To the bill "to authorize the People of the Missouri Territory to form a Constitution and a State Government, and for the admission of the same into the Union," the following amendment was offered:

"That the further introduction of *slavery*, or involuntary servitude, be prohibited, except for the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been fully convicted." Gen. Harrison voted against this amendment for the restriction of slavery—Mr. Van Buren, upon the contrary, voted for it—in this way. He was a member of the New York Legislature at the time, and he voted for instructions—which directed the Senators from that State *to vote against* the admission of Missouri as a Slave State, and for the prohibition cited above.

Again:—To a bill establishing the Territory of Arkansas, the same amendment—to prohibit slavery—was offered, and it was lost by *one vote*. This ONE vote Gen. Harrison gave. The vote stood 71 to 70.

These two votes lost Gen. Harrison his seat in the House of Representatives.

Wilmington Advertiser.

GEN. HARRISON'S BENEVOLENCE.

In whatever aspect we view the character and history of Gen. Harrison, we behold every thing to commend him to the affection and admiration of mankind. There are few who carry within their breasts so much of the milk of human kindness—few, who in so many vicissitudes of war and peace, have exhibited such a manly courage, such steady humanity, such inflexible integrity, such stern constancy to the virtues of temperance and charity.

It is well known to the immediate friends of the General, that while he was Governor of Indiana territory, he acquired very considerable real estate in various sections and towns. A large portion of this land property, beside pecuniary means, he contributed, with characteristic generosity, to the support of the widows and the education of the children of the soldiers who fell at Tippecanoe. In addition, it was his pleasure to collect some of them annually at his house, to dress them, and introduce them into company, and in every possible way administer to their comfort and happiness. There are many now living in Indiana, we are credibly informed, who thus partook of his bounty, and yet no one hears Gen. Harrison speak of it. Verily, he hath not permitted his left hand to know the noble deeds of charity his right hand hath done.—*Madisonian.*

JEFFERSON AND HARRISON.

It appears from a letter written by Mr. Jefferson (see 4th vol. p. 388) that the sage of Monticello was the author of the suggestion that the surplus Revenue be appropriated to purposes of emancipation. "Old Tippecanoe" has received a vast deal of abuse from the especial admirers of Mr. Jefferson for throwing out a similar suggestion. *Let them put the saddle on the right horse.* "Old Red Breeches" did not even propose to give the slave-holder any option in the matter. Not so with "Old Tip"—He would not touch the question in any shape or form, except at the instance and request of those immediately and deeply interested.

We ask attention of public men to the letter of Mr. Jefferson, in 4 vol. p. 388 of his correspondence. We subjoin an extract.

After giving his plan of emancipation, and estimating its cost at 37 millions, he says:

"And from what fund are these expenses to be furnished? Why not from that of the lands which have been ceded by the very States now needing this relief? And ceded in no consideration, for the most part, but of that of the general good of the whole. The cessions already constitute one fourth of the States of the Union. It may be said that these lands have been sold; are now the property of the citizens composing those States; and the money long ago received and expended. But an equivalent of lands in the territories since acquired, may be appropriated to that object, or so much at least, as may be sufficient; and the object, although more important to the slave States, is highly so to the others also, if they were serious in their arguments on the Missouri question. The slave States, too, if more interested, would also contribute more by their gratuitous liberation, thus taking on themselves alone the first and heaviest item of expense."

VAN BUREN AND HARRISON.

The Difference.—Van Buren has been all his life maintained by the public and has grown rich from the spoils of his office—General Harrison has become poor in the service of his country.

Van Buren has ever been a Federalist and has ever advocated Federal doctrines—Gen. Harrison has always been a Republican, and held office under Jefferson throughout the eight years of his administration.

Van Buren opposed the last war and brought out De Witt Clinton of New York to defeat the election of Madison—General Harrison gained some of the most brilliant victories achieved in that contest, and was appointed by Madison commander-in-chief of the great North Western Army.

Van Buren is worth at this moment *five hundred thousand dollars.* Harrison owns a farm which he tills with his own hands and which barely maintains him.

Van Buren rides through the country in a splendid coach and four horses, with out riders and footmen dressed in rich livories, all of which were imported from England—Gen. Harrison travels in an American built stage coach and waits on himself, as a good republican should do.

Van Buren was nominated and is supported by blue-light Federalists and office-holders—General Harrison was nominated by the People and is by them supported.

Some of the small, contemptible politicians of the loco foco party, and some of the "small lights" of the loco foco press, are trying to attract to themselves some small share of public attention, by charging General Harrison with cowardice. What say the old soldiers to this charge? Men who were fighting for their country, before some of these slanderers of the war worn veteran of North Bend, were born:

Col. McKune, a veteran of the last war, residing in Muskingum county, addressed a letter to the editor of the Zanesville Gazette, in regard to the seige of Fort Meigs. He says: "In the first attack of the British upon Fort Meigs, in 1813, the Americans fought outside the fort. I commanded at one of the gates of the fort, and PERSONALLY HELPED GENERAL HARRISON OVER THE PICKETS, and SAW him commanding his men IN PERSON, and ON FOOT, regardless of the most imminent danger."

Such evidence as the foregoing, is sufficient to refute volumes of slander, proceeding from fireside heroes, who never smelt gunpowder, or were within hundreds of miles of danger in the course of the last war.

Cincinnati Republican.

A POSER.

A new Paper has been lately established at Charleston, S. C. entitled the "Southern Medium and Impress of the times," and takes strong ground in favor of Harrison and Tyler. It makes the following challenge "to the friends of Martin Van Buren," which is a poser:

"We will give a basket of the best Champaign that can be furnished in Charleston, if any friend of Mr. Van Buren will prove by a reference to the Journals of either Congress or the Legislature of New York, *that he ever brought forward and carried through a single act* of a public character, worthy the distinction of an *eminent* statesman.

THE LOCO FOCO PARTY.

Do the Loco Focos presume to talk to the Whigs about Hartford Convention Federalism? Let them read the following from the "Hartford Patriot:"

"We assert boldly, without the fear of contradiction, that every individual of the Loco Foco party in this City, who considers himself a leader and one of the Regency, (with perhaps two exceptions) formerly acted with the Federal party, IN FAVOR OF THE HARTFORD CONVENTION AND IN OPPOSITION TO THE LATE WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN!!"

"Hard Cider."—It is said, that the way the Hard Cider is griping the Locos all over the country, is curious.

Raleigh Register.

The Salem (Mass.) Gazette thinks that the election of General Harrison will, like that of Mr Monroe, have the salutary effect of allaying the bitterness of party feeling. Should it indeed prove to be so, it will be another inducement to the many already existing to vote for him.

Signs of the Times.—During the passage of the Steamboat Arkansas, which arrived at Mobile, a vote was taken among the passengers which resulted as follows:—for Harrison 29—for Van Buren 9.—They were citizens of the following States:—Alabama for Harrison 17, for Van Buren 7.—South Carolina H. 5. V. B. 1.—Virginia H. 3.—Delaware H. 1.—N. York H. 2.—V. B. 1.—Arkansas H. 1.

A Hint to whom it may concern.—The *Baltimoreans* talk of establishing a new paper to be devoted to the election of General Harrison. They will do much better to support the papers that they have already. A good Whig paper has just stopped in that city for want of patronage, after having sunk $150,000. Some people have an idea that by *dividing* their patronage they can improve the press. The idea is much the same as if a man having just corn and hay enough for one horse, should divide it amongst *two*, and keep both half starved, instead of one in good condition. If one-half of the newspapers in the country could be stopped and their patronage given to the other half, the remaining ones would be worth double what the whole are now to the community.

Providence Journal.

Fully Convinced.—A gentleman of this City, with the "Globe" in his hands, was asked by a Whig, if it was possible he took that paper. Yes, replied the gentleman, I subscribed for it not long since, and for a singular reason. I saw its Editors constantly charged with perverting the truth for political purposes, and with a view of ascertaining how the matter stood, I subscribed for a short period. But, said he, the second number I received, fully convinced me, that at least three out of every four of its statements, are absolutely false.

Raleigh Register.

"Things by their right names."—The "New York Courier and Enquirer" says: The Administration has christened and re-christened the Sub-Treasury half a dozen times. The best title for it, that we have yet seen, is one given by Mr. Senator Merrick, of Marylaud, in a recent debate in the Senate of the United States. "A bill to separate, as far as possible, the interests of the Government and the Government Officers from the interests of the people, and to ☞ reduce the value of property and the wages of labor, in the United States."

He who has a trade, has an estate,
Franklin.

This is one of the many correct and judicious sayings of that truly great man, whose judgment of mankind was formed from experience, and whose writings are held up to the admiration of the world.—No better maxims of morals are to be found, or rules which, if attended to, will eventually lead the unfortunate to repair their losses, overcome difficulties and regain lost ground. The above is worthy of deep reflection, and speaks volumes of itself; it utters a language that is easily understood. Happy would it be, if more of our youth were properly placed in situations congenial to their minds and genius, wherein they could learn some respectable Mechanic art. In this respect, much judgment ought to be exercised, that a wrong turn be not given to the mind, but that a due regard be had to the natural bent of genius. To thwart this, is to destroy the pride and ambition, from which results disaffection, and often ruin. Whatever the feelings of a Parent for his child, or however wealthy he may be, his own experience must teach him the propriety of his son's having a calling that will serve not only to support himself, but perhaps a family. Although there may be no apparent need of such a step, yet it should be done, for the remark is as true as preaching, that "he who has a trade, has an Estate."

Raleigh Register.

The Silk Business.—Cotton only commands now, from seven to eight cents a pound. Is it not time, that our Farmers were thinking of a more profitable culture? There is *a field* open to such as desire it—a *field* rich in promise, and which should gratify even the most exorbitant thirst for the accumulation of wealth. We allude to the Silk Culture—a business which, if well conducted, is calculated of itself to make every owner of a small farm *comfortable*, and of a large one, *rich*. By attending to the raising of Silk, as a branch of husbandry, those worn-out fields, which are now driving the people of North Carolina to seek homes amongst strangers, may be converted into so many mines of wealth. We are not now speaking of the Mulberry culture, for purposes of speculation; but we are talking of the culture of the Mulberry, as a necessary step to engaging in the feeding of the worm and furnishing the raw material for manufacturing. We ask no man to go into it as an exclusive business—we desire no one to risk the support of himself and family upon it; but we do ask, we do *conjure* every one, who still clings with affection to his home—to his birth-place—to engage in it, *as a part* of his business. Let those who cannot spare a larger quantity of land than *one* acre, appropriate *that* to the culture of the Mulberry. It is said, that an acre of Mulberry trees will feed about 500 000 worms; that 3,000 cocoons will make a pound of Silk; and, of course, that the whole number of cocoons obtained will yield about 170 lbs.—which, when reeled, would be worth at the very *lowest* calculation, $4 per lb. or $680 to the acre. Deduct, say one-half, for expenses, and it leaves a clear profit of more than $300 for the cultivation of a single acre. Neighbors, try it! Depend upon it, you will not regret the experiment.—*Raleigh Register.*

Go it Boots!—A Mrs. Boots of Pennsylvania has left her husband, Mr. Boots, and strayed to parts unknown. We presume this pair of Boots are rights and lefts. We cannot say, however, that Mrs. Boots is *right*, but there is no mistake that Boots himself is *left*. At the last accounts he was pursuing her with all his might. Go it Boots!—*Pic.*

SENATOR STRANGE AGAINST THE BANKS.—In our last we published the very extraordinary remarks of Mr. Strange, as reported for the Baltimore American, in which he went for the total destruction or abolition of the Banks of the country, and the driving from circulation of every vestige of paper money. The Tory friends of Mr. Strange here, not at all relishing such ultra doctrines, were disposed to dispute the correctness of the report. And sure enough, when the Globe publishes the remarks of Mr. Strange, they are altogether different. In his *published* speeches in the Globe, he goes only for a *reform* of the banking system, not for its *destruction*. But unfortunately for the Globe's report, Mr. Buchanan's remarks, which follow Mr. Strange's, distinctly prove, that in the speech *as spoken*, Mr. Strange took the very ground alleged in the first report. We suppose that Mr. Strange's administration friends, alarmed at the destructive character of his remarks, have induced him to modify them. They forgot to have Mr. Buchanan's modified also; for as published, he would seem to be replying to remarks not made by Mr. Strange, or misrepresenting him, a thing not to be thought of, since they are political and personal friends.

The following are Mr. Buchanan's remarks, word for word, as reported in both the Globe and Intelligencer. We particularly refer to the commencement and the close of the 2d paragraph:—

Mr. BUCHANAN would say a few words in reply to the Senator from N. Carolina, (Mr. Strange.) Mr. B. was a plain, practical man, and was content to consider human affairs as they were, not as gentlemen might think they ought to be, or would be at some remote period of time. On this question, he feared there was a radical difference between the Senator and himself. There were twenty-six States of this Union who had all from their origin exercised the power of creating banks. This power had been in uninterrupted operation for half a century. It was now too late to question its existence. No man now living would ever see the day when this power would be abandoned by the States. There it was, and there it would remain in spite of all the Senator could do to destroy it. He acknowledged that the proposed amendment rested upon the assumption that these banks would continue to exist under State authority, in some form or other, and would issue a paper currency.

He had been no little surprised, therefore, to learn from the Senator that one ground of his opposition to the amendment was, that it would arrest the progress of public opinion, and enable the banks to ride out the present storm. His own fears differed very widely from those of the Senator. He was afraid, not that the banks would perish in the gale, but that the State Legislatures might act as they had done on a former occasion, and not impose upon them those wholesome restrictions necessary to guard the Public against the evils of future suspensions. The Senator (said Mr. B.) mistakes my purpose in supporting that it is the same with his own, and that I desire to aim a death-blow at the banks. It is in this respect that I fear he and I radically differ. Whatever might be my opinion of the question, were it now for the first time to be decided whether we should establish banks or not, I find them now in existence, and so interwoven with the habits and interests and feelings of the People that they cannot be destroyed. For good or for evil, they will continue to exist long after he and I shall have been gathered to our fathers. It is, therefore, my purpose, not to destroy, but radically to reform them; to deprive them of the power of doing evil, and to restrict them in such manner as to make them useful agents of the public, instead of instruments ruinous to the prosperity of the People. Lord Liverpool had once said of the banking system of England, that "it was the most insecure, the most rotten, and the very worst of which it was possible to conceive." He would not apply such strong epithets to our banking system, though he would say that it was difficult for him to conceive how it could be much worse. The expansions and contractions and suspensions of specie payments to which, from the very law of its nature, it was subject, were ruinous to the best interests of the country. He believed that the States would eventually reform it, and, if that were found impracticable, would destroy it, and substitute another system in its stead. Still State banks, in some form or other, whether by special charter, or under free banking laws, or in some other manner, would continue to exist and to issue paper currency. Now, what was the greatest reform which could be made to any system of State banking which the human mind could devise? Was it not to increase the specie basis of the paper currency—was it not to secure the circulation of gold and silver in the ordinary transactions of life and in the payment of the wages of labor! This restriction alone would be the greatest practical bank-reform and the greatest security against future suspensions which could possibly be devised; and it could never be accomplished without an amendment of the Federal Constitution. I can easily perceive why the Senator, with his views, is opposed to the amendment. Those who calculate upon the destruction of all the banks of the country, and indulge in the visionary hope that we are about to return to a pure metallic currency in all the business transactions of all the People of the United States, may consistently oppose every great reform in the banking system. They may hope that the more evils it indicts upon the People, the shorter will be its duration. For myself, I indulge in no such expectations, and I desire to reform that which I know I could not, if I would, destroy.

In these remarks, I have studiously avoided all party allusions. This is a question which ought to be placed above party, because it is deeply interesting to every individual citizen of the country, whatever may be his political attachments, and I confess that mine are very strong.

Mr. GRUNDY was not for an exclusive metallic circulation; he wanted a mixed currency, with the basis solid. He did not desire to *destroy* the banks, but to regulate their issues.

Mr. CALHOUN said he never made war against the banks; he thought they were going down fast enough; indeed, too fast, but by no act of his, but rather of their own suicidal policy.

Mr. DAVIS would say one word. It was well known that he had, on former occasions, expressed his opinions as to the necessity of a larger specie circulation; but of late some strange changes had grown up in relation to this matter from quarters where they were not anticipated. Some were now for a mixed currency, that formerly expressed very different opinions. He had heard much in that body about the banks being mischievous in their character, and dangerous in their tendency. He was rather glad to learn that gentlemen were not for pulling down every thing, but were at last disposed to save something.

[Mr. GRUNDY asked the Senator from Massachusetts to point out when or where he Mr. G. had ever expressed such sentiments.]

Far be it from me (said Mr. D.) to say so. I was only expressing my gratification to learn that there was not to be this general sweeping prostration which seemed to threaten us.

The Assumption of State Debts.—Reader, did you ever see a mendicant, ragged filthy, abject and squalid—a beggar from door to door for his daily food? Did you ever hear such an one talk importantly of other persons' extravagance and bankruptcy, and say that if they were to apply to him for money he would not give them a farthing! If you never did, we call your attention to the majority of the Senate of the United States, where you will find just such a beggar, and hear him use precisely such language. The U. States Government, a miserable bankrupt and beggar—a pauper who lives from "hand to mouth!"—sets himself up as a lecturer on extravagance, and says that he wont give a cent to people who not only have not asked him for a farthing, but who are able to buy him and sell him a thousand times over! *Ha, ha, ha!* It is a good joke is'nt it!

Petersburg Intelligencer.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Under this head we intend to arrange the evidences of that public sentiment which is setting so strongly in favor of "Harrison and Reform."

Encouraging.—A respectable gentleman of this county, who was a Delegate to the late Van Buren Convention in this City, has openly renounced his adhesion to Van Buren & Co. and expressed his determination to go for the Whig Ticket. He says he has voted with the Administration party for the last ten or eleven years; and things have been constantly getting worse. Convinced that something is radically wrong, he has come to the conclusion to try the Whigs awhile: for, as he justly reasons, it is impossible to lose by the change. And this is the dictate of good common sense and sound judgment. Let others imitate his example; let all who are dissatisfied with the present situation of our National affairs, "try the Whigs awhile"—they cannot be worsted by the experiment.

Raleigh Register.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Greensborough Patriot, from a gentleman of Surry county:

"I cannot forbear to mention the increasing prospects of *JOHN M. MOREHEAD* in this section, which has heretofore been the seven times heated furnace of political fanaticism and locofocoism. The flimsy charges brought against him by his opponents have recoiled with more than double fury upon the guilty heads of their designing authors. And the yeomanry of the country are awakening in their might, to the glaring impositions—the *pretended* love for the "dear people"—and the repeated and oft violated promises of that party whose whole and sole desire is the fleece and not the flock. Such wolves in sheeps' clothing will be stript at the next August election, in this county, of every vestige of their assumed, boasted and long abused power.

The Mountain Boys.—By a letter received from a "Hardy Mountaineer," we learn that John M. Morehead will receive a cordial support from the bold Spirits of the Highlands. Move on, Freemen, thy strength will not be expended in vain, nor be wasted in an inglorious cause.

When the pure air of the mountains shall cease to inspire feelings friendly to liberty's cause, then may the lowlander surrender himself to hopeless despair.

Lincolnton Whig.

Last week was our Court: We conversed with a great many of the *bone* and *sinew* of this county on the subject of the Presidential election, and take pleasure in stating that the Whigs will go the whole hog for Gen. William Henry Harrison, as the next President of these United States.

Rutherfordton Gazette.

CONNECTICUT ALIVE.

The Whig Young Men's State Convention, which met at Hartford on Wednesday last, was the largest that has ever assembled within the limits of Connecticut, the number of Delegates present being estimated at FOUR THOUSAND; and in spirit, zeal, and devotion to the cause which called them together, is said to have been every thing that the friends of Harrison and Tyler could wish. Theodore Hinsdale, of Litchfield county, was chosen President. A committee, appointed for that purpose, reported resolutions and an address to the People, which were read, and adopted by acclamation. In the course of the afternoon, a large number of speeches were made, &c. The Convention was so large that no building could contain it, and its meetings were held in the open air, in the State-house yard.

Gen. Harrison in Michigan.—The Detroit Advertiser says: "We can assure our friends abroad, that the nomination of Gen. Harrison is received with the most cheering enthusiasm by the Whigs of Michigan. They deem him *the man*; and notwithstanding the slight personal preferences which may have existed here, as elsewhere, there is not a single Whig in the State who will not give his hearty support. *The Electoral vote of Michigan is secure for the hero of the Thames.* The expression or a doubt of this by the Whigs of any other State will be deemed an insult. We have many of the brave men among us who fought with Harrison as well as Tippecanoe as at the Thames. They again embrace Harrison as their leader, and they will fight with equal success."

FROM MICHIGAN.

Extract of a letter from Detroit, Michigan, dated 24th February, 1840.

"We had on the 22d instant the largest Convention at Ann Arbor that ever assembled in the State, six hundred being present *as Delegates*. Michigan is good for at least three thousand majority for the Cincinnatus of the West. The greatest enthusiasm and unanimity were found to pervade every part of the State."

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

A letter published in the New Orleans Bee, under date of Jackson, (Miss.) February 12th, gives an account of a glorious Whig Meeting held in the Representative Hall on the preceding evening, for the purpose of responding to the Harrisburg nomination, and selecting an Electoral Ticket pledged to the support of Harrison and Tyler. The best spirit appears to prevail among the Whigs; and a strong Electoral Ticket was formed, consisting of Sergeant S. Prentiss, Thomas J. Word, T. Jones Stewart, and Henry Dickinson. The Letter concludes as follows: "We shall make a noble stand in November, and unless I am most wofully mistaken, the banner of Harrison will be found waving in triumph over this Locofoco bank-ridden State, and Mississippi will take her stand once more in the Whig columns, side by side with Louisiana."

POLITICS IN TENNESSEE.

We have seen a Letter from one of the Delegates to the East Tennessee Convention for nominating Harrison and Tyler Electors for that part of the State, who says, that such is the enthusiasm, and such the known changes among the People, that there is not the least reason to doubt that the vote of Tennessee, at the Presidential Election, will be given for the Whig candidates. This is the burden, indeed, of the letters received here from almost every Western State.

National Intelligencer.

Extract from a private letter.

JONESBOROUGH, Feb. 23, 1840.

I can assure you, sir, the People, the farmers of the country, are in motion. *Never*, NEVER have I witnessed such enthusiasm. There is a revolutionary spirit abroad among the People: there is more need of the curb than the spur. Heaven only knows where or how this canvass for the Presidency will end. The feeling is most intense. The Administration men look aghast. They wear long faces, and tremble at the voice of an insulted, injured, and almost ruined People. Col. Foster will traverse the whole State, and make one or more speeches in every county; he will visit East Tennessee either in April or May, the latter most probably. His and Judge White's letters are doing a great deal of good for the cause of the People; they are published and circulated extensively. We can carry Tennessee by acclamation, and no mistake. The Whigs do not suffer themselves to doubt of success; they feel as certain as if victory had already perched upon our standard.

The Scale Turning.—Delaware county, New York, has come out for Harrison and reform. At the town elections on Tuesday, the Harrison men carried *ten* out of the *eighteen* towns by handsome majorities. This county gave 2,023 majority for Van Buren over Harrison in 1836.

Richmond County, N. Y.—The Tories carried this County last Fall by 13 majority. The Whigs have succeeded now in electing their county officers by 50 majority.

POLITICS IN MARYLAND.

A letter to the Editors from a gentleman of the best information at Annapolis, under date of the 4th instant, says—"It gives me great pleasure to tell you that yesterday a Special Election was held in Caroline county for a Member of the Senate of this State, to supply a vacancy, and that it resulted in the choice of Mr. Turner, the Whig candidate, by a majority of 37 votes. While this secures, in one branch of our Legislature, the ascendancy of the Whigs, and stays the destructive arm of the Administration party, now aimed, in the other branch, at the dearest and most vital interests of our State, it tells, in a voice not to be mistaken, that Maryland, at the next General Election, will rid herself of her Spoilers, and again be found upon the side of the Constitution and the Laws."

At the election last October, the Administration party elected two of the three Delegates from Caroline county, and polled the greater number of votes.

FROM THE WINCHESTER REPUBLICAN.

A Sign.—The other evening we heard the names of *sixteen* citizens of Winchester mentioned who had recently declared their determination to vote for Harrison and Tyler, and who had heretofore supported the present Administration. We have also cheering news from the country. Our intelligence justifies the assertion, that if the changes from Van Buren to Harrison in the other counties in the State bear any thing like a proportion to those in this county, we shall carry the State by a triumphant majority.

The Richmond Enquirer brags thus: "The ball is moving in the East. In the late Republican meeting in the Borough of Norfolk, seven gentlemen, lately Whigs, and two of them of fine talents, manfully came forward, and joined the Republicans."

Did not the Enquirer know that these seven were all of them disciples of John C. Calhoun, and about as much Whigs as the three sailors were Methodists when, being caught in a shower of rain, they dodged into a Methodist meeting house? "Let us be Methodists here," said one of the tars, "till the rain's over, and then bl—t my eyes, but we'll bolt." The Enquirer has no hope to brag of in this gain for his friend of the White House. We could point him out more than an equal number—if not of the *best*—of good, substantial, hard-fisted citizens, of his own party, who have thrown up their adhesion, and who will go heart and hand for Harrison and Reform.

Surf in Health.

FROM DELAWARE.

Extract of a letter to the editor, dated

NEWCASTLE, Feb. 15.

Remember what I now say: Delaware will give Harrison and Tyler 650 majority. I have watched the course of events for some years, and never have seen so many political changes take place in so short a period, as I have witnessed since the Harrisburg nominations."

SOUTHBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 18, 1840.

"I have only room to say that, of the names on the foregoing sheet, several have, until within a few weeks, been Van Buren men. The most ridiculous for reducing wages and prices, does not *take* well in this region. The laborers in our manufacturing villages begin to understand it, and they are fast leaving the ranks of the President, and are raising the cry for Harrison."

The news from Connecticut, New York, South Western Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina, contained in our letters, is most cheering.

At recent meetings in South Western Virginia and East Tennessee, large numbers of old Jackson men attended, and joined in the support of the great Western Hero. From North Carolina, we have heard to one district of *our* desertion from, and fifteen *recruits* to, the cause of old Tippecanoe.

Baltimorean.

Extract of a letter, dated

WASHINGTON, February 28, 1840.

"We are all confidence here; our friends have never been in such spirits before. We feel ourselves united, and we know it is only by our union there is power; it is now conceded on all hands, that the right candidate has been selected. You have doubtless observed the movements in the Great West. The people are rising in their majesty there. Hundreds—I may say thousands—who voted for Mr. Van Buren at the last election, have given him up already. They cannot and will not stand the policy he so obstinately adheres to."

Lowell, Mass.—A Whig Mayor and Common Council elected. Not a single Van Buren man elected to any office.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Whig State Convention assembled at Harrisburg last week, and was organized by the appointment of Nor Middleswarth to be President, with nine Vice Presidents and five Secretaries. Resolutions were passed responding most heartily to the nomination of Wm. H. Harrison for President of the United States, and John Tyler for Vice President of the United States. In General Harrison the resolutions declare that "the People of Pennsylvania see the son of a Revolutionary father, the inheritor of a name which Republican America venerates, the son of a signer of the Declaration of Independence, in whose veins the blood of his Revolutionary father freely flows—the soldier who has gained many battles, and never lost one—the hero of Indian wars where men, not dogs were the combatants, and where the soldier's sword *did* give security and peace; the negotiator who made treaties which *were* kept, and made even savages know that honesty in such treaties is the best policy; the statesman who, by his wisdom and sagacty, made what was then a wilderness now a smiling land, and who, in the Executive Council of a Territorial Government, and in the Legislature of the Union, has shown that a gallant soldier may do the State equal service in her deliberative assemblies."

The resolutions further declare "that, above and beyond all these claims upon the People of the United States, there is one which his country more highly estimates—the honest industry of his old age, the hard-working hours of a public servant, whose hands official corruption never stained; who took a public station in order to render public service, and left it without a dollar wrung from the hard hands of industry, or the pockets of the People who had trusted him."

A Fair Joke.—The Providence Journal says that a plan is maturing to give the Whig party a new name on the fourth of March, 1841. It is then to be called the "Administration party."

Signs of Defeat.—The locofocos are beginning to say that General Harrison is a drunkard, a wine bibber, and a sinner.

From the National Intelligencer.

NEW JERSEY CONTESTED ELECTION.

We regard the vote given by the House of Representatives Friday evening, in the case of the New Jersey contested election, as indicating on the part of the Administration members a more deliberate determination to disregard the lawful rights of the citizen under the Constitution, than has ever been witnessed in that Hall. During all the paroxysms of party violence with which our country has been afflicted, no party has ever before had the hardihood, in deciding upon a constitutional right, to declare in advance that it would disregard the law by which that right was secured. The Constitution is the great fundamental law of our political compact, enacted by the sovereign People themselves, and equally obligatory upon the highest officer and the lowest citizen, restraining the one and protecting the other. It is this great fundamental law of the National Government, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof in the States, that define and regulate the sacred right of suffrage, which lies at the foundation of all representative Governments. If this lawful right of the elector is impaired by being compelled to share it with others to whom it does *not* belong, or abridged by withholding it from those to whom it *does* belong, then indeed are the days of the Republic numbered.

Then let us glance at the proceedings of the House on Friday evening. While this case was pending before the Committee of Elections, and the commissioned members had gone home under an order of the committee to finish taking evidence to prove the frauds committed and the unlawful votes alleged to have been given, a motion was suddenly made in the House requiring the committee "*forthwith*" to report which five of the ten claimants of the contested seats received the greatest number of *votes*. This motion was evidently made with the design of at once voting the Administration gentlemen into the vacant seats, whether they had or had not the greatest number of *lawful votes*, and was earnestly advocated for that avowed purpose. As nothing but the greatest number of *lawful votes* can constitute an election, a motion was made by Mr. Fillmore to amend the resolution by inserting the word "*lawful*" before the word "votes," and the vote on this motion was taken by yeas and nays; and, to the surprise, we should think, of almost every body but themselves, ninety-six members were found ready to record their names against a report to be based upon the number of *lawful votes*. Thereby manifesting a willingness to exclude those claimants who had received the greatest number of *lawful votes*, and admit those who had received the greatest number of votes, lawful or unlawful, without regard to the frauds that had been practised in obtaining them, or the dangerous precedent thus established, that those who can, by fraud or conspiracy, obtain the greatest number of votes, whether of aliens, minors, free negroes, or others, shall, instead of being held up for reprobation and disgrace, be rewarded with official honors and high trusts. We confess we were not prepared for this. It is more alarming than any thing we have before witnessed, and it calls loudly upon the freemen of the country to look to their rights, and enter their solemn protests against such a dangerous and unconstitutional proceeding.

The vote on Mr. Fillmore's motion to insert the word *"lawful"* was strictly a party vote, with the exception of Messrs. Butler, Campbell, Rogers, and Sumter, all of South Carolina, who voted with the Whigs. The North Carolina Delegation voted as follows:—For the amendment, Messrs. Dockery, Graham, Rayner, Sandy, and Williams. Against the amendment, Messrs. Bynum, Cowles, Fraser, Hill, McKay, Montgomery and Shepard. Absent, Mr. Hawkins. The South Carolina Delegation voted:—For the amendment, Messrs. Butler, Campbell, Rogers, Sumter and Thompson. Against it, Mr. Charles Ogden. Absent, Messrs. Holmes, Colcock, and Aiken.

STRONG TESTIMONY.

At a meeting in Goodrich, on the 22d ult. (Judge Martin late of Salisbury, N. C. in the Chair,) Major John Maynard was correctly invited to favor the meeting with an address. In answer to repeated calls he rose and riveted the attention and electrified the vast auditory with a speech of surpassing eloquence, harmony and power. The gifted speaker spoke of his having been a member of the State rights party in South Carolina; of the warmth of his personal attachment to John C. Calhoun, but that he could not vote him up for the man of Kinderhook; but that he would most cheerfully give his influence and cast his vote for the old hero of Tippecanoe, and that other patriot and consistent states rights man John Tyler. Major M. said it was his happiness to have made the personal acquaintance of OLD TIP, the much abused and persecuted patriot and farmer of North Bend.

A short time before the last Presidential election, at the white Sulphur Springs, in Va. he met with Gen. Harrison. Many Southern gentlemen were there, and a committee was appointed to wait on the Old Hero and ascertain his views and sentiments in relation to the domestic institutions of the South. This committee consisted of Gen. Wade Hampton, Hon. Wm. S. Archer, and himself, and Maj. M. assured the meeting that the answers of Gen. Harrison to their enquiries were orthodox, and every thing that the South could desire. During the delivery of this thrilling, this spirit stirring, and soul reviving address, the speaker was frequently interrupted by the rapturous and deafening plaudits of the meeting.

A HIT—A PALPABLE HIT.

The Fredericksburg Arena referring to the stress laid by the Enquirer and its Tory compeers upon the charge of Federalism made by John Randolph against Gen. Harrison, says—

"If the spiteful epithets of John Randolph are to be remembered and quoted against the private virtue or political orthodoxy of his cotemporaries, who will come up to the standard! What did he say of Jefferson, of Madison, of Monroe—nay, if the Editor of the Enquirer will quote his remarks about Gen. Harrison, false as they are known to be, can he expect folks to forget what far, Randolph said of him and his 'principles!'"

Citizen Ritchie says the Tory who objected to Gen. Harrison, because he lives in a *log cabin* and drinks *hard cider*, was "*a fool.*" No doubt of that—but, nevertheless, it shows the feelings of the Court. From the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh. The whole office-holding class abhor and detest a poor man, and deem poverty the greatest crime of which a man can be guilty. Not so, however, do the People judge. They rightly conclude, that he who knows want and suffering himself, is very apt to have a fellow-feeling for the wants and sufferings of others.—*Richmond Whig.*

GEN. HARRISON AN ADVOCATE FOR ECONOMY.—In the Congress passed the memorable and odious "Compensation Bill," as it was called, giving a salary of $1,500 a year to each Member of Congress, thus greatly increasing their pay. Gen. Harrison entered Congress at the *next Session*, 1817, and voted for the repeal of that law. He also strenuously *opposed* an increase of the daily pay of the members from $6 to $8, which was defeated, and the $6 a day was restored.

His disinterested conduct at the next session, is thus detailed in the National Intelligencer:—

At the Session of 1817-18, a bill being before the House to increase the compensation of Members of Congress from *six* dollars per day to *nine* dollars per day, and a motion being made (Jan. 6, 1818) to strike out "nine" and insert "six" dollars as the daily compensation, Gen. Harrison said that "in explaining what would otherwise appear an inconsistency in the vote he was about to give, he was aware that in order to preserve in Congress talents of a proper grade, and to enable men of moderate property to come to Congress without loss, a higher compensation was necessary than had heretofore been allowed to Members of Congress. But, said he, holding, as we do, the key of the Treasury, we ought not to do ourselves even justice, before we do it to others whose claims are stronger, and of longer standing. Whenever justice shall be done to the sufferers in the war of the Revolution, and not till then, I shall be prepared to do justice to ourselves."

[The Revolutionary Pension Bill had not then become a law, though it did pass before the close of that Session.]

On the day following, (January 7,) the same bill being on its 2d reading, Gen. Harrison said he was persuaded that the Members of the House who had voted for a compensation beyond the ancient allowance of six dollars, had voted under great embarrassment, pressed as they were on the one hand by a sense of the duty of justice, and on the other by that delicacy which must be felt when they were acting as judges in their own cause. He thought, however, that there was a mode by which their feelings might be saved, and which, if adopted, would be as highly acceptable to the People as it would be honorable to their Representatives. It would evince a disinterestedness and magnanimity which could not fail to produce the most happy effects, and finally fix the compensation at the sum which their disinterested judgments should dictate right. Being satisfied that it was a question to be determined rather by feeling than argument, he would say no more, but submit a resolution to recommit the bill, *with instructions to amend it so far as to fix the compensation for the next Congress at six dollars, and for the ensuing Congresses at eight dollars.*"

The motion to recommit, &c. was lost, however, by a large majority; and the bill was *carried* as it stood (applying to the Existing Congress) by yeas 109, nays 60, Gen. Harrison voting in the negative.

Why is he Poor?—Why is he poor? He certainly has had opportunities which very few men have had to accumulate a competency for himself. He has held very prominent situations under the Government during a long period of his life.

The above is from the New Era. It naturally fills the locofoco party with astonishment, that a person who has filled so many offices under the General and State Governments as General Harrison has, and after so many opportunities to enrich himself upon the public money should still be poor. The New Era is perfectly amazed at this, and exclaims, "Why then is he poor?" We answer, simply because he is an honest man. He has had every opportunity to make himself rich in the same way that the leaders of the locofoco party, and he has remained honest and poor. We are not surprised that such examples of incorruptible honesty should astonish our opponents.

U. S. Gazette.

The Globe, a few days ago, published a declaration imputed to Gen. Harrison, that "he would adhere to the tariff till grass grew in the streets of Norfolk and Charleston."

How utterly mean and despicable are these slanders of the Patriot Farmer. Instead of uttering such a declaration, Gen. Harrison spoke of it as the expression of another person, and referred to it for the purpose of avowing that, if *such* would be the effect of the tariff, he would be the first to abandon it.—*Madisonian.*

The Troy Whig reminds the slanderers of General Harrison, to remember the old Arabian proverb—"Curses, like chickens, always come home to roost."

"No time to chat."—At a recent Loco Foco meeting in the West, one of the leaders, alarmed at the ten thousand indications of the overwhelming popularity of General Harrison, suggested the expediency of dropping Van Buren and taking up a Western Candidate. Another individual immediately rose, and related the following striking anecdote, by way of opposing the suggestion:

"An Irishman, in crossing a river in a boat, with his mare and colt, was thrown into the river, and clung to the colt's tail. The colt showed signs of exhaustion, and a man on shore told him to leave the colt and cling to the mare's tail. 'Och, faith honey! this is no time to swap horses,' was his reply."—*Irish gh beg sho.*

Gen. Harrison, at present, declines all invitations to partake of the hospitalities of his political friends. The first invitation that he will accept will be an invitation from the people to visit Washington on the 4th of March, 1841.—*Louisville Journal.*

Very Democratic!—The Lexington (Va.) Gazette says that William Taylor, Esq. who was appointed by the Tory Convention an Elector for the Rockbridge District, is an *old Federalist.* Whew!

Petersburg Intelligencer.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

General Land Office.—From the Annual Report of the Commissioners of the General Land Office it appears that during the year ending December 31 1838, the quantity of Public Lands sold amounted to 3,414 907 acres, the purchase money of which was $4,305,564. During the first and second quarters of the year 1839, the number of acres sold was 3,771,994 and the purchase money for the same amounted to $4,768,952.

It will thus be seen that the sales for one half of the year 1839 exceeded those of the whole preceding year. This is the more remarkable from the consideration of the general scarcity of money in the country for the last twelve months. The year 1836 was distinguished for the large amount of sales of public lands. The entire proceeds for that year from this source amounted to more than twenty-five millions of dollars, being about six times as great as the amount received in 1838, and probably five times as great as that received in 1839.

The quantity of land to be surveyed and brought into the market in 1840, '41, is nearly fifteen million nine hundred thousand acres.

PERILOUS SITUATION OF A CHILD.

Fear seized her soul. The mother saw her child
Upon the rock that overhung the water,
And shrieked to it, in hurried accents wild,
"Come down, you slut! You know you had'nt oughter."

Joyful Tidings.—It is confidently hoped that the care will run over the entire line of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, for the first time on the 9th, certainly before the end of that week. Thus is a prodigious work rapidly drawing to its completion.

Wilmington Advertiser.

[We learn from a letter received here yesterday, that the Cars passed over the whole line of road on Monday, and that the event was to be celebrated at Wilmington yesterday.—OBSERVER.

Our Rail Road.—The Cars now run to Forestville, within fifteen miles of this City.

Raleigh Register.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.—Late accounts show, that Mexico is again about to invade Texas. Gen. Filisola left the city of Mexico on the 23d of December, at the head of 1500 troops, and was to be joined by 7,000 more, with the avowed purpose of invading Texas. The Federal rebellion had been quelled, which left Mexico to employ her whole energies against Texas.

Crime and its Consequences.—We are informed that a Clerk in the Petersburg Post-Office, of the most respectable connexions, having been detected in embezzling money from letters, rather than survive the disgrace attendant upon the exposure of his conduct, committed suicide.

Raleigh Register.

EFFECTS.—A house and lot on Broadway, N. York, valued at $60 000 before the currency was reformed, was sold a few days ago for $15,000 cash. Many old inhabitants present at the sale, said that at no time within 40 years past would it have brought less than $30,000.

Fruits of Loco-foco-ism.—We are informed that THREE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED operatives and laborers, have been thrown out of employment at Pittsburg, Pa., in consequence of the ruinous measures of the administration, making it necessary to suspend business.—*Washington.*

The Hargestown Torchlight says that "the laborers on the Franklin Railroad, now in progress of constitution, received $1 per day last fall; they now receive but 75 cents. The laborers on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, west of Harper's Ferry, at the commencement of that work received $1 25 per day—they now receive 62½ cents. And after the suspension of operations on the canal, some weeks ago, hundreds and hundreds of laborers were willing and anxious to work for their bearding, but could not get employment."

Government turned Smugglers again!!—Amos Kendall succeeded badly in the Baltimore Railroad in attempting to smuggle the mail, that he thought he would try the water. This morning early, a number of cars brought several bales of what we supposed to contain dry goods, to the New Haven Steamboat. They were done up in coarse bagging, as usual. After they were safely deposited on board, Captain Some, in order not to be necessary to committing any fraud on the Custom House, considered his duty to inspect the shipments, it being a rather unusual hour for merchants to send down their goods. On a slight investigation it was ascertained that they contained the large Eastern Mail weighing about *one ton.* The Captain unhesitatingly permitted them to go forward, on account of the poverty of the government, and Mr. Woodbury's recent message, instructing the agent at New Haven to charge no freight to paupers in these hard times.—*N. Y. paper.*

APALACHICOLA, Feb. 19, 1840.

There seems to be a great misapprehension of the manner in which the bloodhounds are to be used in hunting the Indians. The hounds are not to be let loose, but are to be placed upon the Indians' trail, and to lead the soldiers to their hiding places. The Indians remaining in Florida are a most cowardly and brutal gang. They dare not attack white men, unless they are five to one, but attack houses that are alone and at a distance from others, and generally when the men are absent. They attacked and burnt a house 30 miles above this place. They fractured the skull of a girl 9 years of age, and then compelled her mother to hold her up, when they fired at her. She was left for dead, but was afterwards brought to this place on a steamboat and may possibly recover. Her physician told me that her skull was fractured, and that she had received in her person five rifle balls. The U. S. troops are of very little service, and I have not heard of their killing or wounding an Indian for a year past.

*State dead.

COMMON ABSURDITIES.

To ask a tradesman if the commodity he offers to sell you is of the first quality.

To suppose you please your visiter by showing your infant child to him.

To tell a man of whom you wish to borrow money that you are in great want of it.

To ask a market-woman if her eggs are fresh.

To threaten a man in prison who owes you money and has no means of paying it, except by his industry.

To suppose the rider which you buy at two dollars a bottle is champagne.

Women and Horses.—Sam Slick says—"Any man that understands horses, has a pretty considerable fair knowledge of women; for they are just alike in temper, and require the very same identical treatment. Encourage the timid ones, be gentle with the fractious, but lather the sulky ones like blazes."

A man named Miller is lecturing at Boston to full houses, on the end of the world; which he predicts will occur in 1843.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, March 5, Steamer Cotton Plant, with boats Washington and Seawell in tow, with Goods for E. W. Willkings, C. T. Haigh, E. J. Hale, T. J. Curtis, D. B. Robinson & Co., J. Huske & Son, P. P. Johnson, J. McAra, A. McLauchlin, George McNeill, G. B. Atkins, Warren Prior, J. R. & D. Gee, Rockfish Company, Phœnix Company and Lafayette Hotel.

Also, on the 7th, Steamer Henrietta, with boat Benjamin Rush in tow, with Molasses, Salt, &c. for John Huske & Son, C. T. Haigh and Hall & Johnson, of this place; and for Judge Cameron, J. W. Thomas, Lambeth & Hoffman and Cane Creek Co., of the interior.

DEPARTED, March 5, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Tobacco for P. P. Johnson.

Also, on the 7th, Steamer Henrietta, with Cotton and Flour, for C. T. Haigh and J. Huske & Son.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1840.

REPUBLICAN WHIG CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER, OF VIRGINIA.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,

JOHN M. MOREHEAD,

OF GUILFORD COUNTY.

"ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—THE INTEGRITY OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS—THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY—AND THE GENERAL GOOD OF THE PEOPLE."

Republican Whig Meeting.

A meeting of the Freemen of Cumberland County, opposed to the present Administration, will be held at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Saturday the 21st inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of appointing Delegates to a District Convention at Rockingham, for the selection of a candidate for Elector.

COMMITTEE OF VIGILANCE.

MORE DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.—The Phœnix Mill, in this town, is now manufacturing a strong article of Cotton Goods, suitable for the Southern market, and which can be sold here at the same price as is paid in New York for an inferior article. We hope the people of this State will see their interest in encouraging Domestic Manufactures, and making us independent of the North.

CAUTION.—We understand that the Tories, finding their falsehoods circulated through the Standard and Carolinian met and exposed, have adopted a new expedient, and have circulated a report extensively in this and the adjoining counties, that Mr. Crittenden had introduced a bill in Congress to pay the State Debts, whereby North Carolina, as they alledge, would be called on to pay a part of the debts of other States. We hope our Whig readers will take some pains to contradict this story, which is utterly false in all its parts; no such bill, nor any thing bearing the least resemblance to it, having been introduced by Mr. Crittenden or any other Whig member.

Mr. Crittenden, and many other Whigs, have avowed themselves in favor of dividing the proceeds of the public lands among the States, whereby North Carolina would receive about half a million of dollars every year, instead of *paying* any. And whereby Mr. Calhoun's bill to rob the old States of their fund by coding it to the new States, would be defeated. The Tories are opposed to dividing the proceeds; and with the hope of securing the votes of the new States for Van Buren, they are willing to rob the old States of their patrimony.

If we could once get such a division, North Carolina would have money enough to maintain a Free School in every neighborhood, without a cost of a dollar to the people; or she might build any Rail Roads that she pleased, or she might dispense altogether with taxes, and have a superabundance left to meet all her wants.

The Tories held a meeting in this Town on the 31 inst. at which Louis D. Henry, Esq. presided, and Messrs. Jas. G. Cook and Jas. McKethan were Secretaries.

Knowing the high-toned Federal politics of the Chairman, as the meeting undoubtedly did, it is surprising that they were so regardless of his feelings, as to prate so much about "Democrats and Republicans," and "Democratic Republicans." It was decidedly indelicate. But perhaps there was a sort of compromise, in which the committee agreed to omit any of the customary slang about the "aristocracy of wealth," "federalism," "bank Stockholders, Directors, and Attorneys," all of which would likewise have been sore subjects for the Chairman, and which are therefore carefully excluded from the official account of the proceedings.

There seems to have been a plentiful lack of information in the meeting, for of course we could not suppose that honorable gentlemen would resolve that they "know that Gen. Harrison is emphatically the candidate of the abolition party," if they had seen the denunciations issued against him by the abolition organs, the Liberator, the Emancipator, the New York Evening Post, and others, some of which have pronounced him more odious to the abolitionists than Van Buren. Of course, we repeat, honorable gentlemen would not have made such a declaration if they had seen these conclusive evidences that Gen. Harrison is *not* the favorite candidate of the abolition party.

On another point the meeting wanted information. They declare, that "Gen. Harrison acknowledges the constitutionality of a U. S. Bank." No proof is brought forward to sustain this assertion; but the following declaration of Gen. Harrison himself will show how true it is:

"I think the experiment should be fairly tried, to ascertain whether the financial operations of the Government cannot be as well carried on without the aid of a national bank. If it is not *necessary* for that purpose, it does not appear to me that one can be constitutionally chartered."

Once more: it is reported in the streets, that the Chairman, in his speech, declared, that the *Whigs* had originated the remark about Gen. Harrison living in a *log-cabin*, and *drinking hard cider*. This, also, is a mistake, proceeding doubtless from want of correct information. The origin of that expression was this: as soon as the nomination of General Harrison was known in Washington, the correspondent in that city of the Baltimore Republican, a most thorough-going Tory paper, wrote as follows—his letter appearing in that paper about the 10th of December last:—

"Give him," says the writer, "a barrel of hard cider, and settle a pension of two thousand a year on him, and my word for it, he will sit the remainder of his days in his *log cabin*, by the side of a "sea coal" fire, and study moral philosophy."

This was the origin of the aristocratic taunt which has fired the people with indignation. It did *not* originate with a Whig.

It is likewise said the Chairman charged the Banks with being the cause of the low price of produce. This, too, we think is a mistake, but it is a matter of opinion. If the people think with the Chairman, why then let them abolish the banks, and see whether produce will rise. We have the opinion of the distinguished political economist of the Carolinian, that as you diminish the circulation of the banks, you lower the price of produce, and in this we agree with him. But if the remark of the Chairman is true, his party ought to be held to a strict account for the evil they have brought on the country, by creating all the Banks in North Carolina, and by far the larger proportion of those in the other States.

If the banks have caused such evils, one would think that the Chairman, (who is now the legal adviser of one of them, and has for many years been a bank Stockholder, Director and Attorney,) would have advised them to pursue a different course. We are not surprised, however, that he is in favor of the Sub-Treasury, and would like to see the banks destroyed. It is perfectly natural for people to consult their own interest; and it is unquestionably the interest of the Chairman, and of all other wealthy individuals, who owe nothing, and have their tens if not hundreds of thousands out at interest, to destroy the banks, because that will increase the value of their money. It will make the rich richer. But not so with the poor, or with the debtor. The reduction of the quantity of money will make it more difficult for the poor to get it, and far more difficult for the debtor to pay his debts. The destruction of the Banks would be the harvest of the rich.

THE SUB-TREASURY BILL.—We see that anticipations of the failure of this bill are indulged by some of the Whig papers. We have no such expectation; but think it will undoubtedly pass. Mr. Jones, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, stated to the House a few days ago, that the bill had not been taken up only because it had not been reached. He spoke of the Administration party as being perfectly unanimous upon the subject.

The extraordinary proceedings of the House in the New Jersey case, will attract the attention and excite the astonishment of our readers. Whilst the ten claimants are in New Jersey, taking testimony to show who are entitled to the seats, the House is brought at once to the vote, and asked to admit the Administration claimants, without waiting for the testimony, and even without reading a portion of the evidence which had been received by the Speaker! A more glaring act of injustice and tyranny never was attempted.

BANK ATTORNEYS.—The Globe enumerates the names of a few of the persons who attended the late Whig meetings at Washington, and denounces them as "dismissed officers and Bank Attorneys," and sagely concludes that the opinions and doings of the meetings are unworthy of regard in consequence.

The Globe should be more cautious how it raps its friends over the knuckles. It should be aware that Senator Strange is a Bank Attorney, and the Chairman of the Tory Meeting in this town, and candidate of the Tories for Elector of this District, is likewise a Bank Attorney. It is a bad rule that won't work both ways.

A new Post Office has been established at Princess Anne, Robeson County, N. C.—Haynes Lennon, Esq., Postmaster.

The Pennsylvania Legislature has not yet come to any decision on the subject of the Banks, though the indications are of a *destructive* character.

MISSISSIPPI.—The report of a committee of the Legislature shows, that the Mammoth Union Bank, created by the Democratic party a few years ago, and owned by the State, has already sunk about two millions. The Directors, full-blooded Tories, elected by the Legislature, are alone liable for one million. It is supposed that the bank will be wound up. The State is unable to pay the members of the Legislature, and the current expenses of government. Brandon Bank notes (another creature of the Tory party,) are selling in Jackson at 9 cents on the dollar! This State has always been governed, or rather misgoverned, by the Tory party, except for one year.

ANOTHER SUB-TREASURER GONE.—The Teller of the Manhattan Bank, a full-blooded Van Buren man, has absconded from that Tory concern, with $50,000 of its funds. It is said that the stockholders of the bank will lose by the Directors and officers, (all Tories) nearly a million of dollars.

A HINT.—The Tory Legislature of Mississippi is said to have passed the following resolution, by a vote of 42 to 40:—

Resolved, That the Hon. John Henderson be, and is hereby invited and respectfully requested, forthwith to resign his office as Senator—to the end that the will of the people of Mississippi may be fairly expressed.

Mr. Henderson has only been in the Senate one year, we believe.

The Western Carolinian says that Philo White is not the "Editor" of that paper. It is very true that his name does not appear in the paper as such, but from the information we have received, we have not the least doubt that he has been a contributor to its Editorial columns during the three months in which he has acted as "Navy Agent" at Salisbury. The Carolinian quibbles on the word Editor. It has not, and we suspect will not deny, that White has written for it.

RANT.—The last North Carolinian, in one of the very silliest and most fustian-like articles we have ever seen, even in that paper, exclaims, "We are not a free people! We are Slaves! The paper money Banks are your masters! We are the bond slaves of the Banks!" &c. &c.

Now, pray, who created these "Masters," to whom the people of this county are "bond slaves!" Gen. Washington signed the charter of the first Bank of the U. States; Mr. Madison signed the charter of the second. Gen. Jackson petitioned the Bank to establish a Branch in Tennessee, to make bond slaves of the people of that State, we suppose. Mr. Van Buren, doubtless with a like object, petitioned for a branch in New York. Mr. Calhoun said that the late Bank could not have been chartered but for his exertions. The Tories have created all the Banks in North Carolina (those horrid monsters who have made bond slaves of the people,) all the banks in Mississippi, Alabama, Michigan, &c., nearly all the banks in New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and indeed of most of the States.

To come nearer home, the chairman of the Tory meeting last week, and nominated Candidate for Elector of President, it is said joined in a memorial, in 1832, in favor of a re-charter of the U. S. Bank. And, horror of horrors, it is even said that the Editor of the Carolinian himself has prevailed upon one or more of these awful creatures to lend him some of their rags, as he calls them! The thing is incredible, of course; but it shows how little the public appreciate the patriotism, the disinterestedness, the love of truth of the Editor of the Carolinian, when they think he would countenance such tyrants, monsters, masters of the people, aristocracy, and monopolies, —by condescending to borrow their money.

Oh Humbug! Humbug! Thy name is *Holmes*.

"PETTICOAT ALLEN."—The Tory papers are still harping on the story, that the ladies of Chilicothe, Ohio, had voted Gen. Harrison a "red flannel petticoat." This story originated in this way. Mr. Allen, the present Senator in Congress from Ohio, first started the story in a speech, some years ago.—The ladies of Chilicothe immediately denounced it as a falsehood, and a Brigadier General of the Ohio militia, published Allen, who was a Major in his regiment, in the *newspapers* as a liar and scoundrel.—Allen never resented it.

From the North Carolinian.

We promised to expose the unfairness of the Observer, in regard to Mr. Randolph's charge that Gen. Harrison was "an open, zealous, frank supporter of the sedition law, and black cockade Administration." The Observer publishes *Harrison's* reply to this charge, and makes a great noise about unfairness, when he himself in the very article containing Harrison's reply, leaves out Mr. Randolph's charge.—"Pull out the beam from thine own eye," Mr. Editor. But what is more, the reply of Harrison as published in the Observer, does not deny the truth of Randolph's assertion, (viz:) "That he was an open, zealous, frank supporter of the sedition law, and black cockade Administration" of the elder Adams.

Randolph does not say he was a friend to the *alien and sedition law*, but to the Administration that recommended that law. Harrison does not deny that he was. And if he did deny it, Randolph is the preferable witness of the two. There is no non-committalism about him. Harrison is non-committal on all things, where he can be so.

We publish the above in full, that our readers may see the defence of the Carolinian against the charge of garbling Gen. Harrison's speech, and charging him, on the strength of that garbled extract, with "*admitting*" what he expressly *denied*. Let the reader bear in mind, that it has taken the Carolinian ten days to concoct the above most lame and impotent justification of a most base trick.—a trick which we expressed our belief originated in some one else than the Editor of that paper; but which belief we can scarcely entertain now, from the fact, that instead of publishing Harrison's speech, the Editor resorts to a miserable quibble to sustain a pretence that Harrison did not deny Randolph's charge. We are perfectly content to leave it to the public,—we are even content to leave it to any fair man of his own party,—to say whether Harrison either "admitted," as the Editor first said, or "did not deny," as he now says, the charges of Randolph.

But he complains that we acted unfairly in not publishing "Randolph's charge." We *did* publish the substance of the charge, and stated that the extract from his speech, as published in the Carolinian was *genuine*. We did not give it in detail simply because it would have taken so much room. The Editor does not say that we misstated the charge; he only complains that we did not give it in Mr. Randolph's words. If any one is so simple as to charge this as unfair, we regret it; and now do what we would have done at first if we had supposed it of the slightest consequence. Be it known, therefore, that in 1826. Mr. Randolph spoke as follows, alluding to Gen. Harrison:—

"Now, sir, the only difference between the gentleman from Ohio and myself, is this; and it is vital: That gentleman and myself differ fundamentally and totally, and did differ when we first took our seats in Congress—he as a delegate from the Territory Northwest of the river Ohio, I as a member of the other House from the State of Virginia; he was an open, zealous, frank supporter of the Sedition Law and Black Cockade Administration; and I was as zealous, frank and open an opponent of the Black Cockade and Sedition Law Administration. We differ fundamentally and totally—we never can agree about measures or about men—I do not mean to dictate to the gentleman—let us agree to differ as gentlemen ought to do, especially natives of the same state, who are antipodes to each other in politics.—He, I acknowledge, just now, the *zenith*, and I the *nadir*; but unless there is something false in the philosophy of the schools, in the course of time even these will change their places."

Be it known also, that the Carolinian, which complains of our failure to publish the above on the 26th ult., did itself, on the 25th Jan., copy *a portion* only of Gen. Harrison's reply to Mr. Randolph, breaking off in the middle of a sentence, whereby it represented Harrison as saying: *that he certainly felt sentiments friendly to the Administration of John Adams.*—when in truth he only said, he felt such sentiments "so far as to the course pursued by the government in relation to France!" The original charge of the Carolinian, to sustain which he brought forward this extract from Randolph's speech, was, that Harrison was a "black cockade Federalist." The Carolinian said, that when Randolph charged him with it, "he admitted it," and to prove that "he admitted it," the Carolinian clipped a sentence in the middle, making it say what the *whole sentence did not say*.

And now the Carolinian, instead of pursuing the fair and manly course of publishing Gen. Harrison's reply to John Randolph, and letting its readers judge for themselves, contents itself with miserable quibbling. The public press is disgraced by such a system.

The Carolinian says that "Harrison is non-committal on all things, where he can be so." It may suit the purpose of the Carolinian to say so, but facts prove the contrary. Facts prove, that he was not non-committal at Vincennes, where he told the abolitionists that their designs were "weak, presumptuous and *unconstitutional*." He was not non-committal on the Missouri question, when Mr. Van Buren voted to abolish slavery in that State. He was not non-committal on the Arkansas question, when *his* vote alone prevented the abolition of slavery.—He was not non-committal on the Bank question, when he pronounced the charter of the U. S. Bank in his opinion unconstitutional. He was not non-committal on the Tariff question, when he voted with Van Buren for the Tariff of 1828. If the Carolinian had published the evidence on record on all these questions, it would not have dared to make the slanderous charge against Harrison of being non-committal on any public question.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

"Philo Observer, charges Observer with keeping dark upon the subject of the United States Bank about which the country has been kept in constant excitement for the last *eight years*. The Observer is *mum*. He dares not reply to this writer. He has no opinion of his own on the subject, or is afraid to let the public know that opinion."

The unfair and unfounded imputation in the above paragraph that we conceal our opinion on the subject of the U. S. Bank, calls, we think, for a plain declaration that it is *untrue*. And the Editor of the Carolinian knows so well that it is *untrue*, that we marvel at his venturing such an assertion. On the 6th of July last, the Carolinian made the same insinuation, and said the Observer *dared not reply*. "Mark it, (said the Carolinian then;) we shall have no answer to this inquiry, from the Observer. He dare not come out on this question of a National Bank before the elections."

We *did* come out on the question before the election, and thus proved the Carolinian as false then as it is now. We then declared, and we now repeat, that as the people are opposed to a National Bank, we are content to let the people have their own way. We would not this day vote for a National Bank, nor for a new bank of any kind. Nay more; we would not, if we had the sovereign power, *create* a new Bank of any kind. We would, on the contrary, reduce the number, in nearly all the States, where the Tories have chartered so many as to make them a serious evil.

The Carolinian knows full well that we are quite willing to answer it, on all political questions, though we may not notice a writer who skulks behind an anonymous signature, and who, if he were known, would not be "worth the powder and shot it would take to kill him."

From the North Carolinian.

"If General Harrison were elected, would not the editor of the Observer accept the offer of "printing the laws and advertisements" at a fair price! Would one single one of his party in the State refuse to do it for fear of making his paper "a corrupt fountain" of intelligence! The editor dare not say, he would do so. If he said so nobody would believe him."

The Editor of the Observer, with a perfect confidence that Gen. Harrison will be elected, assures the Carolinian that he long ago made up and expressed his determination never to be a "by authority" Printer of the Laws. We do not expect any one who has sold himself, body and soul to the Administration, to believe this, but we mean, if we live, to verify its truth. The Carolinian seems to have no idea of a man's doing any thing except for *gain*. "The spoils, the spoils," is uppermost in his thoughts. It is not such people that we expect to believe us when we say that we do not fight for the spoils.

Nu-Solomon versus "*Nosarium*."—For four weeks past the Carolinian has been dull; it has not given us one of those flashes of wit for which it was formerly so remarkable; not a single nickname was applied to the Editor of the Observer, after we dubbed him "Sir Runaway." But its pent up genius has again broken out, in the brightest conception of all. The Observer is now a "*Nosarian*." Ye Gods and little fishes! This is a poser. We shall never get over it. We are kilt.

THE GREAT OHIO CONVENTION.—In our last we gave a brief account of the Whig Convention in Ohio. We could fill our paper with the descriptions of the enthusiastic meeting, which have since come to hand. Such a Convention was never known in this country. Delegates to such bodies sometimes number hundreds, but never before did a Convention contain from 15 to 20,000 Delegates.

Among the incidents, we notice, that *four regular built Log Cabins*, with chimneys, doors and windows, and well roofed, mounted on wheels, and drawn by horses, had been brought fifty and a hundred miles, with signs at the side of the door, of "*Hard Cider*." In some of them, fires were burning in the chimneys,—twenty and thirty delegates rode into the city in each of those houses.

A company of about 30 Delegates marched together in procession, who were soldiers under Gen. Harrison at Fort Meigs. Their Marshal was an old man of 60 or 70 years, dressed as an old hunter, with a knapsack on his back, a tin cup, etc.

A Delegation of about 30 from one county, marched by themselves, who had recently all been Van Buren men.

"SELLING WHITE MEN."—In addition to the fact stated in our last, that every Legislature of North Carolina since 1784, had authorized the selling of white men for vagrancy, and that Virginia had long had a similar law,—we now find, that Felix Grundy, the late Attorney General of Mr. Van Buren, and his bosom friend, voted for a similar law in the Legislature of Tennessee in 1811-12, and made an able speech in its favor, "maintaining that it was *better* for the criminal, and more *humane* in the law, to *sell* a convict for a specified time, than to confine him in prison."

Alas for the friends of the thieves and malefactors! who have been crying their eyes out because Gen. Harrison voted to sell these convicts for a limited time, rather than have them rot in jail. The thieves themselves are less vile than their hypocritical friends.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, the debate on Mr. Grundy's report and resolutions against assuming the State Debts, (which nobody proposed, and nobody would consent to, except the English stock jobber,) has been brought to a close by the adoption of the report and resolutions.

A bill has passed the Senate, to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to compromise with the sureties of S. Swartwout, the late Collector of the port of New York. The terms of the compromise are not stated.

Mr. Lumpkin has offered a resolution that Congress adjourn *sine die* on the —— day of May next.

A bill to continue the office of Commissioner of Pensions, has passed both Houses and is a law. It reduces the salary from $3600 to $2500. This is the first reduction of salary that has been made. If we are to have a hard money currency only, the reduction ought to be general, and the members ought to begin with their own pay.

In the House, the Committee on Elections, through Mr. Campbell, the Chairman, made a report on Thursday last, in which, (says the National Intelligencer,) after a long philological disquisition on the import to be given to the terms "lawful" and "forthwith," the Committee proceed to an enumeration of the whole number of votes given, lawful and unlawful; and conclude by declaring that Messrs. Dickerson, Vroom, Kille, Cooper and Ryall, had received a majority of the lawful votes of the whole State.

Mr. Fillmore thereupon moved a resolution, in which, after a preamble referring to evidence which the committee refused to examine, it was resolved that the report be recommitted.

A scene of great uproar now took place, such as has not been equalled since the scenes in the opening of the session.

Mr. Petrikin moved a resolution, in which, after a preamble referring to the close of the report, it was declared that the above named gentlemen are entitled to seats as having received a majority of the votes of the people of New Jersey; and on that resolution he demanded the previous question.

A confused and tumultuous debate on order succeeded; an appeal was taken—the decision of the Chair that Mr. Fillmore was, and that Mr. Petrikin was not, entitled to the floor, was reversed, 88 to 82; and the residue of the sitting was occupied till 9 o'clock with motions to adjourn, motions for a call of the House, repeated cailings of the yeas and nays, and all that confusion which usually attends a great party struggle when it comes to its crisis in the House of Representatives. There seemed a determined resolution to get the question on Mr. Petrikin's resolution; but at length a motion to adjourn succeeded; and without taking the question the House adjourned.

Saturday's Intelligencer gives the following more particular account of this scene:—

After the report had been read in part, it was proposed that by general consent the further reading be dispensed with; and the reading being suspended, and the Chair hearing no objection to the course proposed, Mr. Fillmore rose, was recognised by the Chair, and moved the following Resolution:

Whereas this House did, by a resolution adopted on the 28th February, 1840, among other things, direct the Committee of Elections "to report forthwith which five of the ten individuals claiming seats from the State of New Jersey received the greatest number of lawful votes from the whole State for Representatives in the Congress of the United States at the election of 1833 in said State,"

And whereas this House had previously referred evidence to that committee tending to show that the poll at South Amboy, in said State, at said election, was not held according to law, and that numerous votes given at said election were unlawful, because the persons voting had no legal right to vote, and the parties to said contest are now absent from this city with the consent and under the authority of said committee, taking testimony in said case, for the purpose of ascertaining who received the greatest number of lawful votes at said election in said State. And whereas certain depositions alleged to have been taken by one of the parties to said contest, in pursuance of the directions of said committee, in a sealed envelope, were addressed to the Speaker of this House, tending to show, as is alleged, that the polls at South Amboy were not held according to law, and that unlawful votes were taken at said poll. And whereas said committee, in acting on the said resolution of this House, refused to consider any portion of said evidence, but determined to report, and have reported, simply the number "of votes adjudged to have been given to the several claimants by the Governor and Privy Council of New Jersey, together with those returned by the election officers of the townships of Millville, in Cumberland county, and South Amboy, in Middlesex county, to the clerks of said counties respectively," without inquiring whether said votes were *lawful* or not.

Therefore resolved, That said report be recommitted to said committee, with instructions to inquire and report to this House, with all convenient despatch, which five of the ten claimants to the vacant seats in this House from said State received the greatest number of lawful votes at the last Congressional election in said State.

The proposition of Mr. Fillmore being received, the further reading of the report was then demanded; and the report having been read through, the question was stated on the proposition submitted by Mr. Fillmore.

Mr. Petrikin rose and inquired what was the question before the House, and was answered that it was the proposition submitted by Mr. Fillmore. He then addressed the Chair, was recognised, and proceeded to address the House, when

Mr. Fillmore rose and claimed the right to address the House on the proposition he had made in preference to any other member.

The Speaker decided that Mr. Fillmore was entitled to the floor, and to speak to his proposition in preference to any other member, if he chose to claim that right.

From this decision Mr. Duncan took an appeal to the House; when

The Speaker stated that, if the appeal were sustained by the House, he should then decide that Mr. Petrikin was entitled to the floor.

And then, at half past 6 o'clock, a motion was made by Mr. Proffit that the House do adjourn. [Negatived, by yeas and nays, 90 to 71.]

The question recurred on the appeal; when the Previous Question was moved by Mr. Petrikin, demanded, put, and carried.

The main question was then put accordingly, viz: "that the decision of the Chair do stand as the judgment of the House," and decided in the negative—Yeas 82, nays 88.

The floor was then given to Mr. Petrikin, when he moved to amend the proposition of Mr. Fillmore by striking out all after the word "whereas," with which it commences, and inserting as follows:

"It appears by the report of the Committee of Elections that Philemon Dickerson, Peter D. Vroom, Daniel B. Ryall, William R. Cooper and Joseph Kille received the greatest number of lawful votes cast in the State of New Jersey, at the election holden in that State for Representatives in the 26th Congress.

Resolved, That Philemon Dickerson, Peter D. Vroom, Daniel B. Ryall, William R. Cooper, and Joseph Kille are entitled to take their seats in the House of Representatives as members of the 26th Congress; and that the Speaker of the House, on their presenting themselves, qualify them as such; provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the investigation into said election from being continued on the application of the five claimants for said seats."

And, after debate, the Previous Question was moved by Mr. Petrikin; and then at 8 o'clock a motion was made by Mr. Howard that the House do adjourn, and carried by 85 votes to 72.

The whole of the next day, (Friday last,) was consumed on questions of order on the same subject. Mr. Fillmore rose to speak, and after uttering a few words, he was called to order by Mr. Petrikin of Penn. The Speaker decided that he was in order. Mr. Petrikin appealed from this decision; and Mr. Holleman moved to lay the question of the appeal on the table, which was agreed to 78 to 76. And thus was Mr. Fillmore's mouth closed by the majority, though he was speaking in a perfectly decorous manner. He denounced the whole proceeding as a trampling on his constitutional right of debate, putting an end to all freedom of speech in that House. A member had only to call another to order, when he was saying any thing unpalateable to the majority, and then another member move to lay on the table, and the mouth of the speaker is closed. Any member might thus instantly be gagged down.

Mr. Davis of Ken. endeavored to get a resolution before the House to reduce all salaries at Washington, except that of the President and Vice President, from 10 to 25 per cent., but it was not in order.

Mr. Jones made an unsuccessful attempt to get before the House the bill to authorize the issue of five millions of dollars of Treasury notes. He stated that there was the most urgent necessity for immediate action on the bill.

THE GLOBE'S "WARNING."—The official paper, alarmed at the enthusiastic Whig meetings lately held at Washington, under the very nose of the President, threatens the property-holders there, that the democratic party may be induced to remove the seat of government from Washington, if these "insults" to the Democracy are persisted in. This is the most bare-faced attempt to overawe public sentiment, and to curb the freedom of speech and of opinion, that ever we have seen. The Administration would sooner abandon the Capitol, the Palace, and the rest of the public property, which have cost probably five millions of dollars, than to allow the Whigs the right to enjoy and express their opinions.

If they will only bear with the Whigs for one short year, the President and his Tory Editors will be relieved from any further trouble on that score. They will have leave on the 4th of March next to *remove themselves*, and let the seat of government remain where it is.

The Tory papers contend, that because Judge Burnett, an old Federalist, supports his neighbor Gen. Harrison, that *therefore* Gen. Harrison is a Federalist. By the same rule what is Mr. Van Buren? Look at his Federal friends and supporters in Congress, Messrs. Buchanan, Wall, &c. and even his Secretary of the Treasury, Levi Woodbury. But if these are not enough, to come nearer home, look at the old Federalists who support Van Buren in Cumberland county. If the support of Federalists makes a candidate a Federalist, as the Tories contend, then is Van Buren a Federalist.

Longevity.—The Observer of Trieste, states that there is at present living at Hildgausen, in Silesia, a man named Hans Herz, in his 142d year. He has not gone out of doors for the last thirty-seven years, but still takes two or three turns in his chamber every day. When the weather is fine, he opens his window and smokes three pipes. He has not been able to speak distinctly for six years, but utters a few inarticulate sounds, which his grandchildren, who attend him, (all his sons are dead,) understand. "This man," adds the Observer, "has lived in three different centuries."

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

ARRIVALS.

February 26.—Schr. Oregon from Charleston.—28.—Brig Virginia, (put back in distress.) March 2.—Brig Belle from New York; Schrs. Jane Bouine from Charleston, Mail from New York. 3.—Br. Schr. Matilda from Kingston, Jamaica.

DEPARTURES.

February 27.—Br. Schr. Gould for Jamaica. 28. Br. Brigs Maluga for Havana, Catharine for Tobago. 29.—Brig Emerald for St. Jago. 25.—Schr. Lorinda for Boston. March 3.—Br. Brig Golden Rule for Grenada; Brig Fava for St. Vincent; Schr. Intrepid for Marigabalte. 4.—Brigs New York for Boston, Retrieve for St. Pierre.

MARRIED,

In Tuscaloosa, Alabama, on the 18th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Munk, Mr. M. J. PICKETT, of North Carolina, to Miss A. E. ASH, daughter of P. P. Ash, Esq., of Tuscaloosa.

DIED,

In Chowan, on the 2d instant, Mr. THOMAS LYNCH, a native of Pennsylvania, but for several years a citizen of that place.

Lately, at the house of Dr. Moon, in one of the upper Districts of South Carolina, the Rev. WM. M'KENNEDY, a highly respectable minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On the 25th ult. Mr. HARDY INMAN, of Johnston County, aged 50 years. He was loved and respected by all, and died willingly and in peace with the world.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—March 11.

Brandy, peach,	40	a 54	Lime,	$2½	a $2¾
Ditto, apple,	37	a 42	Lead, bar,	8	a 8½
Bacon,	7½	a 8	Mackerel,		$9
Beeswax,	25		Molasses,	33	a 34
Butter,	17	a 22	Oats,	40	
Bale Rope,	8	a 10	Oil, Linseed	80	
Coffee,	12½	a 13½	Nails, cut,	7	a 7½
Cotton,	6	a 8½	Powder, keg,	$6½	
Cotton Yarn,	18	a 26	Rags,	2½	
Cotton Bag'ng,	16	a 20	Sugar, brown,	7	a 12
Corn,	60	a 65	Lump,	16	
Copperas,	3½	a 4	Loaf,	18	a 20
Candles, F. F.	18	a 20	Salt,	80	a 90
Flour, new	$3¾	a $4¼	Sack,	$2¾	a $2¾
Feathers,	40		Tallow,	11	
Flaxseed,	$1	a $1 10	Tin, box,	$14	
Hides, green,	4	a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	4¼	a 4¾
dry,	12½	a 14	Wheat,	80	
Iron,	5½	a 6	Whiskey,	30	a 35
Lard,	10		Wool,	17	a 20

WILMINGTON MARKET—March 5.

Turpentine $1 80; Tar 1 00; Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 20 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 5 50 a 6 50; Flooring 8 50 a 9 50; Timber 4 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, none; dressed 35 00; R. O. rough 7 00 a 10 00. Shingles 1 50 a 2 00; Corn 55; Salt, coarse, 45; fine 2 75 a 3 00.

CHERAW MARKET—March 6.

Bacon 8 to 10; Beeswax 20 to 23; Coffee 12½ to 15; Cotton 5 to 8; Corn 62½; Flour 4 75 to 5 00; Feathers 45 to 50; Iron 5½ to 6½; Lime 4 to 4½; Molasses 40 to 50; Nails, cut, 7½ to 8½; Sugar 10 to 12½; Salt, sack, 2 50 to 2 75.

Cotton at New York 7½ to 10½. Corn 58. Flour 5 25 to 5 70.

Cotton at Augusta, 5½ to 8½. Receipts 144,680 bales against 124,700 to same date last year.

Sales at New Orleans, 6 to 8¾. Total receipts 567,064 bales.

Total receipts at all the markets 1,011,101 bales, against 786,235 to same period last year. Increase 224,866 bales.

Last Notice!

THE subscriber would inform *all* that are in arrears to the "WATER WORKS COMPANY," that Mr. Jesse Newberry is authorized to collect the same up to January 1, 1840. *Old* delinquents *must* pay up when called on. Further indulgence cannot be given, as he is determined to settle with the Directors and close his Superintendancy.

A. J. ERAMBERT, *S. F. W. W.*

March 10 1840.

Dahlias.

THE price of the Dahlias advertised by the Subscriber, is, for a dozen roots of the best quality, and all different kinds, $6. For a dozen of the 2d quality, $3.

JOHN HOPKINS.

Fayetteville, March 10, 1840.

PRIME RIO COFFEE.

Just received, and for Sale,

50 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 boxes Claret WINE,
15 hhds. prime N. O. SUGAR.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

LOT on Maiden Lane, with a comfortable HOUSE and out Houses, suitable for a small family.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

March 7, 1840.

Auction Sales.

THIS day at 3 o'clock, casks Cheese, Lemon Syrup, Soap, Raisins, Herring, Coffee, Sugar, Garden and Flower Seed, Malaga Grapes in Jars, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

At early candle light, a large assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, HATS, SHOES, &c.

A. KIMBALL, *Auct'r.*

March 11, 1840.

SUMMER RESIDENCE

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

THE subscriber will sell at public Auction, on Monday the 30th day of March instant, at the Market House in Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock M. a pleasant SUMMER RESIDENCE, Consisting of Dwelling and out Houses, and 82 acres of Land, more or less, situated on the Murchison Road, near the residence of John D. Eccles, and James Baker, Esqs.

Also, a Lot on North Street, containing one acre, more or less.

Also, a Lot, corner Hill-borough and Moore streets, containing about ¾ of an acre. Terms at sale.

HENRY M'LEAN.

Executor of H. W. Ayer, dec'd.

March 7, 1840. 88-2w.

GENERAL WOLFE.

MY celebrated Virginia Horse, GENERAL WOLFE, Colt of Eclipse, will stand this season at Fayetteville, Elizabethtown, Esquire McDaniel's, Mr. William Davis's on East side of Cape Fear, Mr. George Barksdale's, and at Mr. Marsh's, on West side of Cape Fear. He stands lower than any Horse of his blood in the Southern country, $8. 12. 15, payable 1st January, 1841. His Dam is of the best blood in Virginia, he is in this country by accident, and not for a mere speculation. Those disposed to raise Horses of good blood, may not again have such an opportunity. His season commences at Fayetteville on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next. He will be at each stand on the days appointed every two weeks.

JOHN W. POWELL,

Lecsville, Robeson co. N. C., March 5. 88-8w

NO COMBINATION.

Queensware, Glass and China.

JAMES A. TAYLOR,

No. 79, *Water Street, NEW YORK,*

BEGS respectfully to inform his old customers and friends, that he is now opening a complete assortment of Rich CHINA, Cut and Plain GLASSWARE, and printed and common QUEENSWARE, which is offered on terms to suit the state of the times.

Being entirely disconnected with any combination for the support of high prices, the Subscriber will resume the manner of conducting his business, in which he was so successful some years past in the old house of T. J. Barrow & Co., and hopes to receive the support of the former patrons of his old firm. In order to afford Goods at the lowest possible rate, it will be necessary to confine all sales exclusively to *Cash*, or short City paper. Virginia, North Carolina or Pennsylvania Funds received in payment for Goods. Merchants visiting the City are invited to call. Orders, by letter, promptly attended to.

JAMES A. TAYLOR,

79, *Water St., near Old Slip.*

New York, March 2, 1840. 88-6w

Life of Gen. Harrison,

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

THE SILK CULTURE.

Morus Multicaulis.

1,000,000 Cuttings, for sale, at 1 cent a bud. Apply to
E. J. HALE, *Agent.*
February 19.

Morus Multicaulis.

400 TREES, the growth of the last season—averaging from 50 to 800 buds each, for sale by
JOHN HUSKE.
February 11, 1840. 84-tf.

Morus Multicaulis.

A FEW HUNDRED TREES, some very large, for sale by E. J. HALE.

To Silk Growers.

THE Subscribers, on behalf of an association of gentlemen interested in the propagation of the Chinese Mulberry, and in the production of Silk, give notice, that they have procured an approved Reel from the North, for the reeling and making sewing Silk from the Cocoon, and will set the same in operation in this place early in the ensuing Summer. The business is commenced for our own accommodation, but we intend buying such Cocoons as may be brought to us, or else reeling them upon shares.

E. L. WINSLOW,
JAMES BAKER,
I. WETMORE,
Executive Committee.
Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1839. 77tf

WAGONS & TEAMS,

AND

Morus Multicaulis Trees.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a very valuable team of young Mules, and Timber Wagon and Gear. Also, a good strong team of Horses and Timber Wagon and Gear. And a heavy Road Wagon, either with or without gear.

He would also sell Trees and Cuttings of the MORUS MULTICAULIS, at 1 cent per bud, which he will warrant genuine and in good preservation.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr.
Fayetteville, Feb. 5, 1840. 83tf

Cocoons wanted.

THE Subscriber has about two thousand very fine MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES yet for sale, from 5 to 8 feet high, one-half of which he is willing to sell payable in Cocoons, to be delivered next Summer; the other half cash.

Persons wishing to make contracts will please make their applications soon, as the Season for planting, according to his experience, begins early in February. Silk Worm Eggs from a very healthy stock of Worms, can also be had.

I. WETMORE.
Fayetteville, November 25, 1839. 73tf

Auction and Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having had considerable experience in the above business, offers his services to his friends and the public as a general AUCTION AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All orders left at his office on Person Street, 1 door West of Bank of Cape Fear, will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.
Nov. 5, 1839. 70-tf.

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by
E. J. HALE.

Also, Mitchell's New GEOGRAPHY and ATLAS, said to be the best School Geography in print.

NEW BOOKS.

DE TOCQUEVILLE'S DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA, new Edition; Chevallier's United States; Combe's Lectures on Phrenology; Walks and Wanderings in the world of Literature, by the author of the Bench and the Bar; Glimpses of the Old World, by Rev. J. A. Clark, of Philadelphia; Halleck's Fanny; Locke's Essays on the Human Understanding; Burr's Private Journal; Truth made simple, by Rev. John Todd; Tea and Coffee, by Dr. Alcott; Young Woman's Guide, by ditto; Masonic Monitor and Chart; Southern Harmony, &c. &c.
Received by E. J. HALE.

PIANO FORTES.

A GOOD assortment of Piano Fortes may constantly be found for sale at the FEMALE SEMINARY. Those now on hand by different makers, and from the best manufacturers in New York, will be sold ten per cent. lower than can be purchased elsewhere, of the same class and workmanship, in this market. Orders will be executed for Piano Fortes from any manufactory of this country or Germany, and they will be furnished at the lowest New York prices, adding the expense of transportation. All instruments ordered or furnished through this agency are selected at New York, by approved Professors of Music, are opened after their arrival here, tried and approved by competent Pianists, before they are offered for sale, and are re-packed without additional charge, in the best manner for safe conveyance to any part of the country. All those furnished from manufactures in this country, are warranted by the makers.

The extensive call for Piano Fortes, which has been made for two years past, through the music department of the Seminary, and the frequent imposition of inferior instruments often at extravagant prices, through the private interest or ignorance of the venders, has led to the establishment of this Agency. To meet the convenience of purchasers, arrangements have also been made to receive in payment good negotiable notes at four months, payable at the Cape Fear Bank. This arrangement often saves to the purchaser ten per cent. in the difference of exchange, besides all the risk of damages in the transportation, and the certainty of having an instrument delivered here, approved and in good order. Inquire of the PRINCIPALS of the SEMINARY, or of Col. S. T. HAWLEY.
Fayetteville, Nov. 30, 1839. 74-tf

GARDNER & McKETHAN,
CARRIAGE MAKERS.

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public for the liberal encouragement they have received, and now inform them that they have on hand a large assortment of work. Having in their employment a number of first rate workmen at the different branches, they intend keeping constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

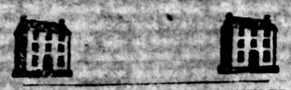
Carriages, Barouches and Buggies,

Large and small. Also, BUGGY GIGS and SULKIES, (on a new plan,) warranted to ride very easy and run light. Also, a number of WAGONS on Elliptic springs and chains, large and small.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine their work, as they are disposed to sell at reduced prices; they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low, as it can be had from any regular Northern establishment.

All work made and sold by us is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.
December 2, 1839. 82-[illegible]



LAFAYETTE HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

EDWARD YARBROUGH.
July 30, 1839. 56tf

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, Oxford-mixed Drab, Green and Wine colored CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, well assorted,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, and Linsmets,
Superior Vesting,
278 pieces 3-4 and 6-4 Merinos,
345 do 3-4 and 6-4 Muslin-de-Lane,
1298 do Calicoes, well assorted,
Cambries, Jaconets, and plain Muslin,
39 bales 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 Shirting and Sheeting, bleached and brown,
65 pieces super. Silks, well assorted,
Merino, Cashmere and Blanket Shawls,
Muslin-de-Lane Shawls and Scarfs, &c. &c., comprising one of the largest Stocks of Goods ever offered in this State,—all of which having been bought at the late sales at the North, will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.
October 1, 1839. 65tf

GUNS.

JUST received, on consignment, 5 cases, consisting of single and double barrel GUNS, which are offered at low prices.

A. KIMBALL.
January 6, 1840. 79-tf.

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plastering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.
L. S. BELDEN & CO.
September 11, 183[illegible] 69tf

Crockery.

300 DOZEN TEAS, 350 dozen Plates, 250 dozen Bowls.
Just received and for sale by
PETER P. JOHNSON.
April 20, 1839. 42tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
Patent Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, &c.

The Stock is very heavy. Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves.

☞ SOUTH CAROLINA MONEY will be taken at par, if paid when the Goods are bought.

C. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.
October 26, 1839. 69tf

Fall and Winter GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Crockery-Ware, Hats, Shoes, Boots, &c. &c.,

Which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES for Cash, or on time to punctual customers—at his old Stand, South East corner of Market Square.
PETER P. JOHNSON.
November 5, 1839. 70tf

ROLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by
JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.
Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

THOMAS C. BLAKE

HAS received, and is now opening at the South-west corner of Market Square, his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS,

Hardware & Cutlery,
Groceries, Crockery Ware, Drugs and Hollow Ware, Shoes, Hats, Black Smith's & Carpenter's Tools.

All of which he is desirous to sell as low, and upon as accommodating terms as are usually given in this market, by the piece or retail.

His Stock consists in part of

Superfine, and fine black, blue, and London brown Cloths, blue and black Cassimeres, coarse and fine Over Coat Cloths; blue, black, brown and mixt Sattinetts, Winter and Summer Vestings, brown, green and maroon French Merino, Circassians, figured and plain, light colored Chally's, Bombazine, Muslin de-Lane, black, blue-black, and light colored, plain and figured Silks, English, French and American Calicoes, Cambrics, plain and plaid, Mull, Jaconet, Book and Swiss Muslin, Taglioni, Merino, Fancy Silk, Worsted Shawls, black Merino Scarfs, Marseilles, and Corded Skirts, Silk and Cotton Velvet, Super Velvet, Belt and Bonnet Ribbons, Marseilles Quilts, Cotton Umbrellas, 10 1-4 Irish Sheeting, do. Linen, Table and Towell Diaper, Linen Drills, Muslin inserting, French Worked Collars, Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Painted Lawn, Bandanna and Pongee Handkerchiefs, Italian Cravats, White Satin, Hat Crape Ladies Kid and Picnic Gloves, Gentlemen's Buck and Worsted do. Silk, Lambs-wool and Cotton Hosiery, Whitney and Stripe Blankets, fine White & Scarlet Flannels, Twilled do. brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, (assorted) brown and bleached Drills, Powder, Lead, and Shot, Sole and Upper Leather, Cast Steel Axes, (assorted) English and Swede Iron, Round, Square and Hoop American and English Blister, German, and Cast Steel, Hoes, Halter and Trace Chains, Spades, Shovels, and a great variety of other articles.

Having determined to sell LOW, the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.
November [illegible] 73-tf.

NEW GOODS.

WE have received and opened our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Boots and Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, Cotton and Wool Cards, Tuscan and plain Straw Bonnets, Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper, Drugs and Patent Medicines

Also,

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
80 bags Rio Coffee,
30 boxes Raisins,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Collins' and King's Axes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
75 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather,

Which are offered at very low prices for CASH, or on time for approved paper.

NOTT & STARR.
November 19, 1839. 72tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article,) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery, Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Die and Upper Leather.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.
November 19, 1839. 72tf

GREEN'S

STRAW CUTTER.

THIS newly invented machine, which has received the highest encomiums in this country and in Europe, will cut two bushels of provender in a minute, or 500 lbs. in an hour, and with much less force than the common machines. A few just received for sale by

WILLIAM McINTYRE.

ALSO,

Freeborn's Patent Plough.

A SUPPLY of this highly approved PLOUGH, always kept on hand, together with the Castings, by
WM. McINTYRE.
Fayetteville, March 19, 1839. 37-1Y

NEW

Auction and Commission Store,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.

THOS. SANDFORD.

Refer to
Messrs. Barry & Bryant, } *Wilmington.*
" Dickinson & Morris, }
" E. L. & W. Winslow, } *Fayetteville.*
" Yarbrough & Rex, }
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Allibone & Troubat, *Philadelphia.*
James J. Treadwell, Esq., *New York.*
Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tf.

Leather.

THE Subscribers have on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our Stock before supplying yourselves.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.
January 8, 1839. 27tf

FAYETTEVILLE

FEMALE SEMINARY.

PUPILS are charged from time of entrance to close of session. No deduction for absence, except in case of sickness.

The Academic year commenced on the 14th of October, and closes on the 18th of July following.

The year is divided into two Sessions of twenty weeks each.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE:

Elementary Department, or 2d Class,	$8	per Session.
First Class,	16	" "
French Language,	10	" "
Drawing and Painting,	10	" "
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25	" "
Music on Guitar,	25	" "
Use of Piano,	3	" "
Incidentals,	50	cents.

November 23, 1839. 75-tf

For Sale,

1000 SACKS Liverpool Ground SALT,
15 tons Bar Iron, assorted, Swedes and English,
50 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
25 bags old Java ditto,
5 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 ditto Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
6 boxes Sperm Candles,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil, (part pure,)
20 kegs Black Lead, ground in Oil,
A general assortment of Paints and Paint Brushes,
3 boxes Pine Apple Cheese,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Baling Rope,
1 bale Bagging and Seine Twine.
5 coils Hemp Cordage, 2 to 4 inches,
1 roll Sheet Lead, 500 lbs.,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Tenerille, Sherry and Malaga,
6 boxes 2 dozen each, fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand,)
3 casks London Porter,
10 bbls. Plaister of Paris for plastering,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
60 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 18,
1 barrel Putty, in Bladders,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d. to 40d.
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
5 dozen common and fancy Sitting Chairs,
2 tons Castings,—Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire-dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting,
6 Wilton Hearth Rugs.

And a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery.

JNO. HUSKE & SON,
Green Street.
November 20, 1839. 72tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS; Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

An highly important caution to the Public.

"Cave ne titubes."—Beware of falling.

DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham street, takes the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patients (afflicted with the various form of disease incident to humanity) who have committed themselves to his care, and he has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidences, that his remedies have removed or relieved their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, poisoning all the sources of his enjoyment, and leading in many instances to the miseries of hypochondriacism. Long as it has been made the subject of inquiry by medical authors, it remains involved in much obscurity. *Jaundice, Diarrhœa*, Cholera and Colic, also perform a conspicuous part in the drama of morbid affections. Dr. Evans has been singularly successful in the treatment of the above complaints by remedies drawn from the researches of the most eminent physicians in Europe. He has also had vast experience and success throughout the whole family of delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggravated by, and rooted in the constitution, by the CONSTRACIES OF MERCURIAL MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED AND UNPRACTISED in any art save that of attempting to lead the credulous on the road to ruin. Dr. Evans' Office is supplied with the newest remedies from foreign markets, and compounded on the most scientific principles; a physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there in the hour of need will go off rejoicing.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

A PERFECT CURE OF ASTHMA, FIFTY FOUR YEARS STANDING,

Effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

This is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of 54 years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I had it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than twenty-four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skilful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless, and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief.—Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved, and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can conscientiously recommend it to all who are afflicted with the distressing complaint.

SAMUEL SAVAGE.
Nov. 1. *Prince George Co., Va.*

LIVER COMPLAINT, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, No. 20 South street, Williamsburg, afflicted the last 10 years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor, and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is [illegible]
JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss:

Joseph Browne, Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts [illegible] in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Sworn to before me, this 4th day of January, 1837.
PETER PINCKNEY, *Com. of Deeds.*

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

DYSPEPSIA, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The principal symptoms were—A sense of distention and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness, any endeavor to pursue business, causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man.

He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an Affection of the Lungs, cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York.

Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre st., Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.

BENJ S. JARVIS.

Sworn to, November 25, 1836, before William Saul, Notary Public, 96 Nassau street, New York.

A SEVERE CASE OF PILES CURED AT 100 CHATHAM STREET.

Mr. Daniel Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent Physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatever, until after he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, New York, and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure

Also, Dr. W. Evans' SOOTHING SIRUP, for Children Teething, prepared by himself.

AGENTS.

E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, North Carolina,
Wm. H. Mason, Raleigh,
H. D. Moulton, Washington,
James M. Redmond, Tarborough,
S. Hall, Newbern,
F. S. Marshall, Halifax,
Sportwood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va.,
C. Hall, Norfolk, and
A. Duval, Richmond.
January 1, 1[illegible] 26-tow1Y

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egerton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf

Iredell's Digest.

A FEW copies for sale by
E. J. HALE.

CLEANSE AND PURIFY THE BODY.

THE operation of the principles of PURGATION being allowed to be one of the greatest utility in the cure and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest consequence to ascertain what medicine is capable of producing the DESIRED EFFECT, in the easiest, and at the same time in the most effectual manner.

We no longer believe that inflammations of any kind can be cured by abstracting our life—OUR BLOOD. It is now well understood that an inflammation is a wise ORDINANCE OF NATURE, a signal that she requires the assistance of purgative medicines, to ease her of the oppressive burden which she proves by the high fever and strong pulse, is wanted to be removed. In other words, the body calls to a vegetable cleansing.

Brandeth's Vegetable Universal Pills require no skill in their administration. The printed direction only has to be observed, and they prescribe the just proportion of the dose to the magnitude of the disease to be cured.

Let all persons read the following opinion of a gentleman who well knows the qualities of these pills.

BRANDETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, either as a sudorific or alterative. It stands incontestably before all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are alone of incalculable value—for these pills may be taken safely FOR ANY PERIOD, and instead of weakening by Cathartic effect, they add strength, by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good MERCURY does, which these pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that DEADLY POISON. The TEETH are not injured—the BONES and limbs are not paralyzed—no.—But in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation, is evident in every movement of the body. Brandeth's Pills are indeed a UNIVERSAL REMEDY; for they cure opposite diseases. They cure *Inflammation* and *Chronic Rheumatism!* They cure *Diabetes* and *Strangury!* They cure *Dysentery* and *Constitutional Costiveness!* They will cure all those apparently opposite diseases, BECAUSE they CLEANSE and PURIFY the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Four years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superseded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandeth's offices in New York are 241, Broadway, 185, Hudson street, and 276, Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

Sold [illegible]—70, Meeting st., Charleston.

The only agent in Wilmington is Mr. S. M. WEST, who has the pills for sale, at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

Observe, [illegible] Druggists are never made agents.

☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ☜

Agent for Fayetteville, Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.
June 7, 1839. 52-1Y.

RHEUMATISM.

Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation.

DR. M. B. COHEN, Proprietor of the celebrated lotion for the cure of Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Sprains, Lumbago, pains and swellings in the joints, &c., known as Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation, begs respectfully to refer all persons suffering from these diseases to the thousands of cures that his preparation has accomplished, and to the numerous strictly respectable testimonials which have from time to time been published to that effect in New York and other places. So certain and searching is this Liniment in its operations, even in cases of long standing, and of an obstinate nature, that it has never been known to fail. The following letters are selected from hundreds of others of a like description. It will be proper that all persons using the Liniment see that it is accompanied with the signature of the Proprietor, in his own hand writing. Since the introduction of this remedy to the public, various empirics have planned upon the country no-trums and lotions, and liniments, and "Infallible Rheumatic Mixtures,"—all of which, being a compound of ignorant quacks, are calculated more or less to injure the system, rather than remove any complaint. In proof of the estimation in which the Embrocation is held by respectable men in the medical profession, as well as by the thousands of persons who have been effectually cured of Rheumatism the subscriber has subjoined letters from a few who are well and popularly known to the entire society in New York, and whose opinions and professional judgments are universally esteemed.

M. B. COHEN,
No. 275, 1-2 *Hudson street, N. York.*

NEW YORK, Aug. 3, 1838.

Dear Sir—Having frequently witnessed the application of your Rheumatic Embrocation, and the beneficial effects arising therefrom, it affords me pleasure to state, that I most cheerfully recommend it as an invaluable remedy, and the best known for the cure of that painful and distressing complaint, either in its acute or chronic form.

WILLIAM F. PRATT, *M. D.*
Late Corresponding Secretary of the Medical Society of the City and County of New York.

To Dr. M. B. COHEN.

Dr. M. B. Cohen: In reply to your request as to my opinion of your Rheumatic Embrocation, I most willingly acknowledge that I have used it in my practice, and found it an invaluable remedy as a palliative Liniment in cases of Rheumatism.

CHAS. A. VAN ZANDT, *M. D.*
New York, April 20, 1839.

I certify that I have used Dr. M. B. Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation, and have found it a most useful remedy adjuvant in the treatment of this painful disease, and therefore hesitate not to recommend it in all cases of Rheumatism.

WM. ANDERSON, M. D. &c.
No. 342, *Broadway, N. Y.*

I, Henry B. Nones, 1st Lieut. of the Revenue Cutter Alert, in the service of the United States, do certify that I was for five months afflicted with the Inflammatory Rheumatism, and had every remedy by advice of physicians, without any relief, and finally by advice of Dr. W. Rockwell, health officer at quarantine, I applied to Dr. M. B. Cohen in the month of July, 1837, for a bottle of his Rheumatic Embrocation, and after one week's use of the Specific, was entirely free from all pain, and was able to resume my place in the service.

H. B. NONES, 1st. Lt. U. S. R. C.
New York, August 1st, 1837.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Be it known that on this 4th day of February 1840, we have appointed Mr. ISAAC DODD, on the South West corner of Market Square, Fayetteville, N. C., our sole agent, for the Sale of our Rheumatic Embrocation, a remedy calculated to cure with certainty any Rheumatic complaints, whether of a Chronic or Inflamatory nature. *Witness* our hand this day and year aforesaid.

M. B. COHEN.

Price $2 per Bottle.

The public will remember that this is simply an external application and free from mineralls.

Dr. M. B. COHEN'S principal Office, No. 275, 1-2 Hudson street, N. Y.

Each bottle of the Embrocation is accompanied with printed directions for use, and none is genuine unless bearing the signature of

M. B. COHEN.
February 4, 1840. 83-6m

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY, of this valuable Medicine, just received from the Manufactory at Philadelphia. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, price $9 per dozen, or $1 per bottle.
October 5, 1839.

DR. G. R. PHELPS'
COMPOUND

TOMATO PILLS,

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

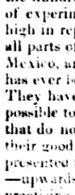
Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Inactivity, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
March 8, 1839. 36tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.



The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bonny vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, it left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have no doubt, from my own experience, and from the effect of the medicine as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be afflicted under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.
Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 3[illegible]

PETER'S'S VEGETABLE

PILLS.

THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon the sea of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, and as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canadas, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them, and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. The certificates that have been presented to the proprietor exceed twenty thousand—upwards of five hundred of which are from regular practising Physicians, who are the most competent judges of their merits.

Often have the cures performed by this medicine furnished subjects for editorial comment in various newspapers and journals; and it may with truth be asserted, that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonials of higher value than this.

They are in general use as a family medicine and there are thousands of families who declare they are never satisfied unless with a supply always at hand.

They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Dysentery, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

☞ These extraordinary and justly celebrated Pills are sold at the Fayetteville Bookstore, and in all the principal towns in the State. Retail price, 50 cents per box.
May 1, 1839. 45-1Y

SOUTHERN TONIC OR DEBILITATOR

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant: indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or $9 per dozen.

Children's Toy Books,
FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.